

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 AUGUST 1984

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told government and military officials in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that disputes between officials should be conducted without enmity and that the Armed Forces should keep out of politics. Officials should "think twice before saying something" because internal differences are providing propaganda for Iran's enemies. Noting the difference between Iran's official denial of involvement in the Red Sea explosions and Tehran radio's commentary lauding the explosions, Khomeyni criticized the radio for bringing blame on Iran, stating that "such things should not be said on the radio." He deplored the mining of the Red Sea as against both Islam and common sense. As for the rumors that he is seriously ill, Khomeyni told his opponents abroad to stop hoping that "so and so" is about to die or has lost his faculties.

Hijackers — An Iranian Embassy official in Rome announced that the two teenagers who hijacked an Iranian airliner to Italy have agreed to return to Iran following a promise that their lives will be spared and that the Iranian judges will take into account their attitude of penance, ANSA reported.

Pilgrimage — Before leaving for Saudi Arabia, Pilgrimage Supervisor Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'iniha told Tehran radio that Iran hopes for a "better" pilgrimage this year, adding that Mecca and Medina are the best places to raise the "general problems plaguing the Islamic world."

Iran-Iraq War

Following Iraq's claim to have hit another "maritime target" in the Gulf early on 9 August, Iran's War Information Headquarters announced that Iraqi planes had raided the "Foruzan" subsidiary platform in the Gulf, causing a fire that was quickly extinguished, IRNA reported. The reports of an Iraqi attack on a ship have not been confirmed, the announcement added, and the Iraqis may have mistaken the subsidiary platform for a ship.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi newspaper cited by INA warned that Iraq will intensify and escalate its siege of Khark Island until it attains all its objectives. Commenting on the military situation in an interview with the London magazine *AL-HAWADITH*, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz contended that the war has finally been resolved in Iraq's favor. Not only are the Iraqi soldiers better trained and equipped than the Iranian forces, but they also outnumber their Iranian counterparts at the front, he said. 'Aziz also stressed that the door to the establishment of normal relations between Iraq and the United States is open, though Iraq would like to see "serious" U.S. efforts to help end the war by preventing the flow of U.S. and U.S.-licensed weapons into Iran.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwaiti Defense — Speaking at the launch of Kuwait's new high-speed missile boats, the Kuwaiti prime minister stated that Kuwait will shortly acquire "the most modern anti-aircraft defensive means," KUNA reported. The Kuwaiti defense minister subsequently disclosed that a Soviet delegation will soon visit Kuwait to finalize the Soviet-Kuwaiti arms deal, adding that Kuwait is determined to ensure that the military secrets of the Soviet weapons are not leaked to the United States, KUNA noted.

Saudi Oil Policy — When Saudi Arabia paid for some recent purchases with petroleum it did not give any explicit or secret reductions in the oil price and it ensured that these transactions did not cause the Kingdom's oil output to exceed the limits allocated to Saudi Arabia by OPEC, a Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry official asserted in a statement carried by SPA. The Saudi official accused "the mouthpieces of some hirelings" in the oil-consuming countries of spreading lies and exaggerations about Saudi oil policy in an attempt to undermine prices.

Red Sea

Egypt is capable of controlling the situation in the Red Sea and if any ship threatens the security of the Suez Canal, Egypt has the right to prevent that ship from passing through the canal, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told journalists in remarks reported by Cairo radio. In a related article reported by MENA, the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* noted "several indications" that Iran and Libya were responsible for the mines in the Red Sea and disclosed that Egypt has warned Iran that if the latter's responsibility is established, Egypt may take measures to deter such actions. Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan also condemned the mining of the Red Sea as a "criminal act" which the Kingdom will "firmly confront," according to SPA. Libya, on the other hand, in an "analysis" broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland has accused the U.S. Government of planting the mines in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea "to impose its domination over the region and intensify the American military presence there." The "analysis" also cited U.S.-Egyptian "collusion," pointing out that it was the Egyptians who requested American and Western assistance in clearing the mines.

As for the minesweeping operations, AFP reported that two French minesweepers will arrive in Egypt within 2 weeks to join the four British vessels sent to the area at Egypt's request. The FRG Foreign Ministry disclosed that a Soviet minesweeper is also operating in the southern part of the Red Sea, according to AFP.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received visiting Soviet envoy Vladimir Polyakov for talks on regional and international issues, including the recent Soviet proposals on the Middle East, Damascus radio reported. In another development, the PDRY foreign minister arrived in Damascus and disclosed that he would discuss the recent developments in the Red Sea during his talks with Syrian officials, according to the radio.

Israel

The post-election negotiations conducted by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres have confirmed that only a national unity government is possible, according to Alignment sources cited by Jerusalem radio. Earlier, the Alignment and Likud

leaders concluded their first round of negotiations and agreed to meet again on 12 August, the radio noted. The two sides have thus far avoided the question of who will be prime minister and have focused instead on policy issues, including foreign affairs and settlements, IDF radio reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid will shortly hold a summit meeting in Algiers with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, WAKH reported citing Arab sources in Rabat. In a report from the same city, KUNA disclosed that preparations are underway for Moroccan King Hassan II to pay an official visit to Libya.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'Arafat Denies Resistance Only Political

JN091724 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has denied that the Palestinian resistance has changed into a political and not a military resistance movement. In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which was published in Jidda yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar described the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance operations in occupied southern Lebanon as the most successful and glorious Arab war of attrition against the Zionist entity. He warned of plans to attack the resistance in southern Lebanon.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that among the PLO's current objectives is the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and to secure Egypt's return to the Arab fold away from the Camp David agreements. Brother Abu 'Ammar also affirmed that the dissension within the Fatah movement is finished. He added that the issue of the dissidents will be discussed at the sixth Fatah conference, which will be held soon.

'Arafat Confers With Habib Chatti in Tunis

JN091752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, in Tunis yesterday evening. They discussed the latest developments in the Arab region. Following the meeting, Chatti said that the discussions centered on the activities of the Islamic peace committee. This committee is entrusted with the issue of the Iraq-Iran war and with implementing the committee's resolutions, which were adopted during its emergency session in Saudi Arabia on 18 July and which affirmed the need to continue the efforts to end the war.

'Arafat on Palestinian Issues, Syrian Relations

PM100841 London *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Arabic
8 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Atwan] For an opener I asked Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] about the marathon meetings he has been holding and the topics he discussed. He said:

['Arafat] There were three meetings. The first was of the PLO Executive Committee, the second of the Fatah Central Committee, and the third a series of military meetings. These meetings lasted 6 days. Their results have been very good. They have dealt with all the issues concerning the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, and the Arab area as a whole.

For example we discussed the situation of our people in the occupied territory and the difficulties they are facing because of the drop in the revenue of the joint committee for supporting steadfastness, including the importance of providing funds for

certain things and especially for the universities where there is a deficit of \$18 million. We are talking here about the Palestinian universities in the country.

['Atwan] It has been reported that you intended to visit Tehran whether within the Good Offices Committee or in your personal capacity in order to mediate in halting the war. Why did you not go to Tehran and how are Palestinian-Iranian relations now?

['Arafat] I will not be divulging a secret if I tell you that a Palestinian delegation is in Tehran now.

This delegation participated in the release of the hostages of the French plane which was hijacked to Tehran. We have received official thanks for the efforts which Brothers Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Hani al-Hasan, and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'abd al-Hamid] exerted in this regard. There are no problems between us and Iran.

['Atwan] If we leave the Iraqi-Iran war and the PLO's mediations aside and move on to Palestinian affairs, what are the practical results of the Palestinian dialogue between the Fatah movement and other Palestinian organizations and how far did this dialogue succeed in breaking the deadlock in the Palestinian action?

['Arafat] The Palestinian dialogue ranged far and wide. It took place in both Aden and Algiers and culminated in the Aden agreement which was officially announced in participation with the Yemeni and Algerian leaderships. In the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee we made great efforts to bring about success in the dialogue and have made concessions that have produced this agreement. We consider it to be a good agreement which we hope will culminate in convening the PNC, which is scheduled to meet between 15 August and 15 September.

['Atwan] Can we say that accepting collective leadership is the most important concession and that your acceptance of having deputy chairmen for the Executive Committee was the biggest concession?

['Arafat] Is collective leadership a concession? No. There has always been collective leadership in the PLO.

['Atwan] It has been noticed that other Palestinian parties located in Damascus did not participate in the dialogue and have condemned the Aden agreement. Obviously you are preparing to convene the PNC. Will they be allowed to attend the coming PNC session despite their stand and will you continue the efforts to have dialogue with them and forgive those who want to return [to the PLO]?

['Arafat] We welcome everyone who is a member of the PNC because we believe in democracy. We have no right to object to any of them attending; this is the PNC's prerogative. Democracy is indivisible; you cannot be a democrat with some people and a dictator with others.

['Atwan] We have heard that some of the dissidents have asked to return to the Fatah movement and for pardon.

[Arafat] Yes, some of them did ask to return to Fatah and we have opened the door to them. This case will be decided upon at Fatah movement's conferences.

[Atwan] Are you referring to Abu Salih [Nimr Salih]?

[Arafat] I do not want to name names.

[Atwan] Who else besides Abu Salih asked to return?

[Arafat] Do you want me to reveal a secret to you? No. There is not one single person of them who did not get in touch and ask to return, whether those who mutinied against Fatah or against other organizations within the PLO. Of course, pressures are being exerted on these people and we know the extent of these pressures. But in political science these people are not more than "a tempest in a tea cup."

[Atwan] There has been much talk about the PNC meeting. Convening the PNC has become an end in itself. What do you expect and what do you want from the coming PNC session? Do you want it to be like the previous sessions — mere meetings and endorsement of resolutions — or will it involve a reappraisal of the Palestinian situation, real self-criticism, laying down new principles for Palestinian action, admitting that there have been mistakes in the past, and trying to learn from all the past mistakes? How do you view the 17th PNC?

[Arafat] I consider the coming PNC as one of the most important sessions, not least because it comes after the problems that occurred between us and some of the Arab countries, by which I mean Libya and Syria. For instance, 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki (Libyan UN ambassador and former foreign minister) said that what happens within the PLO is purely an internal Palestinian affair. I am glad to hear this from some of the Libyan officials. This means putting things in their right perspective. I consider this statement positive.

[Atwan] Let us move on to Palestinian-Syrian differences. It is known that there are sharp differences there. Faruq Qaddumi paid a visit to Damascus which generated some optimism, but which soon dissipated following press statements that revealed that the problem is continuing and is even more acute. How far has the dialogue with Syria reached and will you continue with it?

[Arafat] Frankly, the Syrian reaction to Abu al-Lutf's [Faruq Qaddumi] visit and to the Palestinian efforts to bring about success in the dialogue was not up to the desired level. We were hoping that after Abu al-Lutf's recent visit and his long meeting with President al-Asad a new chapter in relations would begin. We are still hoping, but the behavior of the Syrian organs does not augur well for such hopes. I am putting this matter to the Arab nation and the Arab officials, for it is my right to do so, and ask them: Where are we heading?

[Atwan] Will you continue the dialogue?

[Arafat] Yes. We will send delegations. The PLO Executive Committee has decided to dispatch a delegation to Damascus.

[Atwan] Has Syria laid down conditions that you could not meet and has the dialogue therefore faltered?

[Arafat] I have not heard about any Syrian conditions, but I would like to reiterate what I said following the ICO meeting after what happened in Tripoli: What is between me and my brothers is quite different from what is between me and my cousins. If they [my brothers] eat my flesh I will spare theirs and if they destroy my house I will build them glory. [Arab saying]

[Atwan] Has the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement had any effect on Palestinian-Syrian relations?

[Arafat] The Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement was in implementation of a resolution by the 16th PNC. It calls for two fundamental things: first, to initiate a dialogue with Jordan, and, second, to agree on a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation. This resolution was considered historical and no less important than the Fes summit initiative to seek a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian problem. Last year we were unable to reach agreement with our Jordanian brothers, but this year our discussions have been positive, fruitful, and successful. We are continuing to pursue this path with our Jordanian brothers.

[Atwan] It appears that the PLO is now concentrating on political action and the discussion of proposed settlement plans and so we hear little about military action. There is fear that the PLO will shift from being an organization set up for military action to a political organization. Is this fear justified?

[Arafat] Who is discussing settlement plans? Is it wrong to discuss a settlement plan submitted by a friend like the Soviet Union declaring the Palestinian people's right to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state under the PLO leadership, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people? In such a case we must discuss the plan. Our attitude toward the recent Soviet initiative was positive. We highly appreciated the initiative in both the Central Committee and the Executive Committee, and both committees approved the plan. I have informed the Soviet leadership to this effect through the charge d'affaires in Tunis.

With regard to your question about the absence of military action, we have not allowed it to abate. After the nonstop battles before, during, and after the invasion of Lebanon and the departure of the resistance from Beirut, there have been continuing sea battles between Tripoli and Haifa as the Israeli command has admitted. A few days ago we saw Israeli raids on Palestinian camps at Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi north of Tripoli. Also there have been nonstop military operations behind enemy lines in southern Lebanon, in northern Palestine, and even in Gaza in the south. Two days ago a fedayeen operation took place in Gaza following which the enemy forces encircled Jabaliya Camp in Gaza.

A few weeks ago there was a massacre in 'Ayn al-Hilwah Camp. The Israeli military coordinator said that the camp is behind operations against the Israeli Defense Army. Do you know that 'Ayn al-Hilwah's women have set up a new place after the destruction of the camp because all the men are in Al-Ansar camp? Why are people not satisfied with all the blood we

sacrifice? Should we all be hanged on the gallows so that people will feel that we are fighting? Has Palestinian blood become so cheap?

[Atwan] The final question is about the austerity which you have ordered all PLO institutions to apply. What is the reason for these austerity measures? Is there a shortfall in aid?

[Arafat] We all know that austerity measures have been put into effect and that there is a budget deficit.

I appeal to all my Arab brothers to observe austerity in everything, but not where support for the occupied territory is concerned. I have reduced everybody's wages and they all accepted the situation because they are loyal and revolutionaries. But with regard to our people in the occupied territory who pay 38 kinds of taxes and who suffer under the world's highest rate of inflation, nobody is helping them.

SADA AL-USBU' Reports Fight Among Palestinians
GF091416 Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic 7 Aug 84 p 34

[Text] In the Syrian capital, a fight broke out among a number of Palestinian officials who threw chairs at each other during a meeting to evaluate the results of the Aden agreement signed by Fatah, the PFLP, and the DFLP.

The Damascus meeting was held between the Democratic Alliance — which includes the DFLP, PFLP, and ALF [jabhat at-tahrir], and the Communist Party — and the National Alliance — which includes PFLP-GC, As-Sa'iquah, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, in addition to Fatah dissidents.

During the fight, a number of the PLO Executive Committee members were injured and were taken to the hospital. Among them was Yasir 'abd Rabbuh. Abu Khalid as-'Amlah, leader of the Fatah dissidents, was also injured.

The National Alliance led by Ahmad Jibril has rejected the decisions of the Aden agreement and issued a statement in which it denounced the PFLP and the DFLP for their approval of these decisions.

Resistance Attacks Militia in South Lebanon
JN091803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance men yesterday launched a machine gun and rocket attack against a position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon agent militia in Jibshit. Several members of the agent militia were killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but, as usual, did not mention his losses. The Zionist spokesman said that his forces and the elements of the agent militia besieged the town, carried out an extensive search campaign, and arrested several citizens on the pretext of searching for the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Algerian-Libyan Summit To Be Held Soon
GF091840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Rabat, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Arab sources have reported that a summit meeting will be held during this weekend between Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Libyan President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. These sources told the WAKH correspondent in Rabat today that the meeting will take place in Algiers after a period of mutual estrangement. Their relations were normalized since the visit of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Morocco in July 1983. These sources went on to say that Algeria desires to exceed the articles according to which its relations with Libya were normalized following Al-Qadhdhafi's success in restoring relations with Morocco and Tunis.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Environment Official on Reservoir Installation
GF091722 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Aug 84
 PP 1, 15

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Khalid Fakhru, director of the Information Exchange Center for Sea Emergencies, told *AL-KHALIJ* that the regional organization for the protection of the sea environment in the Gulf has appointed one of the Japanese consultative companies to study the possibility of installing reservoirs in some areas of the Gulf waters to receive equilibrium buoyancy water and the oil slop of the big oil tankers, instead of dumping them into the sea and threatening the Gulf sea environment. In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ*, Fakhru said that after studying the economic benefits of this project, the number of the reservoirs and the areas where they will be installed will be defined in light of the available information.

He said that the Gulf countries do not have penalty rules against the oil tankers which throw their slop in the sea, with the exception of the Sultanate of Oman which has ratified the international (Marble) agreement, where it forces tankers not to throw their slop into the sea and defines the amount of water leakage and the percentage of oil pollution permitted. But in exchange, the countries which have ratified this agreement are obliged to provide special reservoirs for the ship leftovers which sail in their regional waters.

Fakhru said that three Japanese sea pollution experts are currently making a tour of the Gulf region. The experts began their tour from Bahrain, and arrived in the UAE on Wednesday and will arrive in Kuwait on Monday and in Saudi Arabia on 25 August.

He said that the delegation is reviewing with the environmental protection officials of these countries, the studies and the necessary plans to protect the water resources of the power generating and the water desalination plants from oil polluting materials, to study the circumstances for combating oil pollution in the region, to give instructions for the completion of the measures to combat pollution and to consider the available capabilities with regard to the available equipment, in addition to making recommendations on the means of conveying the information during anti-pollution operations.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister: Soviet Delegation To Visit Soon
LD092137 Kuwait KUNA in English 2007 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 9 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah Thursday stated that Kuwait always honours its commitments towards its arms suppliers and disclosed that he has initialled an arms deal with the Soviet Union which a Soviet delegation will soon arrive for its final conclusion. [sentence as received]

Speaking to the press this evening, following the commissioning of two gunboats built by West Germany into service, the official said that Kuwait will shortly receive "effective and lethal weapons" and re-emphasized the country's policy of diversification of its arms sources. Shaykh Salim said that the Navy represented the natural supplement of the backbone force in defending Kuwait's security and stability and added that it will complement the Naval Force of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states which, if need be, will stand to defend the Arab causes.

Asked about reported misapprehensions over military secrets being leaked out after Kuwait's conclusion of an arms deal with the Soviet Union, the defence chief replied that Kuwait always honours its word to arm suppliers and underlined that "state secrets are maintained and we are determined to honour our commitments towards any party we will not leak to the American side," he stressed. [sentence as received]

Shaykh Salim said [word indistinct] was initialled during recent Moscow trip an arms deal with the Soviet Union and announced that a Soviet military delegation will shortly visit Kuwait to finalize the procedures and fully conclude the deal.

Prime Minister Attends Naval Launching
LD091921 Kuwait KUNA in English 1705 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Aug 9 (KUNA) — His Highness the crown prince and prime minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah patronized Thursday the launching of new military boats at naval base of (?Qulay'at) in a ceremony attended by ranking officials and officers. The new naval units consist of two groups of boats, the first are training and command boats and the second are for interception.

The 45 and 60 meter long high-speed boats are equipped with missiles in addition to rear and front guns, advanced radar systems and other sophisticated equipment. The boats are considered of the most advanced and highest speed naval units the world over because of their sophisticated arms and communications equipment and their ability to deal with big and small boats in addition to their high maneuverability even in shallow waters.

In a speech at the ceremony, His Highness the crown prince and prime minister stressed that by acquiring those modern arms and military equipment, Kuwait harbours no evil to any one "but we will not allow any one to launch an aggression on our borders, lands and waters or to try to enter our air space."

"We befriend those who befriend us and antagonize [as received] those hostile to us," he added.

His Highness pledged that Kuwait will work with all those who are willing to work for the stability and security of this vital region. His Highness pointed out that the naval base has been established in accordance with the scientific and technical principles that are followed by the advanced countries.

He added that the base is equipped with communications, observation and reconnaissance systems and other modern equipment and expressed hope that the base would be a school to teach those

who join it. Shaykh Sa'd also said that the government was concerned that the boats be equipped with reconnaissance and defensive systems such as guns and surface-air missiles.

His Highness stressed that it is the duty of the naval forces to defend the Kuwaiti coasts and territorial waters and to participate alongside the naval forces of sister countries in repulsing any aggression on those countries in the Arabian Gulf. Shaykh Sa'd said the government is also working continuously to supply the land forces with the latest arms and equipment and to provide the Air Force with effective defensive systems adding, "It is no secret to say that in the near future we are going to supply our Air Forces with the most modern anti-aircraft defensive means."

After the speech, the commander of the Naval Forces presented His Highness with the shield of the Naval Force and the ceremony came to a close by the national anthem before His Highness left the naval base.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Scores Tehran Commentary
GF091500 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Aug 84
 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "A Mined Logic"]

[Text] It seems that one has to move his brains down to his feet to fathom the justifications that make the mining of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez "a blow directed at the U.S., French and British powers of tyranny," according to the commentary carried by Tehran Radio yesterday. The truth is — as we also call for resisting U.S. and Western tyranny — we do not envisage this mining incident as having anything to do with a blow. On the contrary, we envisage this issue as providing a nonpareil opportunity to these powers so they can justify their continuous creeping — by air, land and sea — into the region. As we all witnessed, the fleets accompanied by the minesweepers moved toward the Suez region and the Red Sea to neutralize and eliminate these mines. Under this pretext, the minesweepers arrived. The minesweepers were accompanied by a naval force to protect them — as it was definitely said — where it was essential for these military vessels to accompany the minesweepers in the region so that this region could not be mined again.

Therefore, a sort of "constant justification" has emerged for Western powers to resort to in order to consolidate their presence in the region after they endeavored through various means, with no avail, to get facilities or land and naval bases in the region. Then, who can say that these seas are subject to such and such a Western country or to its naval force? The fact is that this is an international waterway which is used by all countries. Through this waterway, ships loaded with food to the starving masses in Asia pass. There are other ships which carry goods to others and so forth. In other words, the poor and the small countries suffer from this more than those Western tyrants. Above all, this is neither, nor can it be a retaliation to the Iraqi siege of the Khark Island. The Iraqi siege is merely a military operation that counterbalances the Iranian siege of Iraq.

Therefore, the mining of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez cannot be associated with the Gulf war except for the astounding behav-

ior that provides gratis an opportunity for the United States, Israel and the West to intensify their interference, to strengthen their grip of the region, to escalate their exploitation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and to make it alternative to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The fact is that the continuation of this war is another horrible step in the direction of propping up the U.S.-Zionist plan which is designed to create continuous tension in the region and to avert Arab concentration on the Palestinian issue. The most serious thing about this war is not only its current disasters with regard to material and human losses but in creating hatreds and grudges so that the conviction of absurdity of peace and of Iranian-Arab coexistence will mushroom.

Undoubtedly, it is a unique opportunity for Israel and for the United States to have this strategic security attained so that the United States will be satisfied in ensuring that Israel has become relatively secure, particularly at a time when they created an endless problem for Syria in Lebanon and made the establishment of the northern-eastern front [vis-a-vis Israel] a preposterous act.

We are actually surprised at this logic which envisages the mining of the Red Sea a revolutionary act or "a blow to the West," according to Tehran Radio. At any rate, we are complaining because we are actually harmed regionally and nationally from this logic. As we are keen not to allow the dispute between the Arabs and Iran to be eternal, we know well that Iran, in its turn, will not be less exposed to harm than us. The Arabs, also, have nails that can inflict injury.

SAUDI ARABIA

AFP on Visit of Iran's Majlis Speaker
NC091704 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 9 (AFP) — Saudi and Iranian officials have met to discuss bilateral relations and the possibility of a visit to Saudi Arabia by the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* reported here today. The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, conferred in Jidda on July 29 with the Iranian charge d'affaires at the latter's request, the report said, citing an Arab ministerial source.

Relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran had cooled after leaders in Tehran began to speak of exporting the Islamic revolution to other countries in the region. According to *AL-QABAS*, Prince Sa'ud told the Iranian official that Saudi Arabia "is not opposed to any Islamic country as long as that country respects international agreements." When the Iranian raised the possibility of a pilgrimage to Mecca by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prince Sa'ud said any Iranian leaders would be welcome, the daily reported. Saudi Arabia, the Arab ministerial source stressed, had been surprised by statements by Iranian leaders that they were awaiting an official invitation for Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

In mid-July, Radio Tehran reported that Mr Rafsanjani had received a Saudi invitation to take part in a pilgrimage to Mecca.

At the end of the month, the parliamentary speaker said he had not yet responded, but if the invitation were serious, "other discussions should be held on the matter." At the same time he spoke of improving bilateral relations as a means to encourage Saudi Arabia to drop its support of Iraq and hasten the end of the war with Iran.

Riyadh has neither confirmed nor denied the reported invitation to Mr Rafsanjani.

Kho'iniha's Jidda Arrival Reported

GF100534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Kho'iniha, the imam's representative and the supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, arrived in Jidda Airport at the head of a delegation yesterday afternoon. The imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims was welcomed by the Saudi acting minister for hajj and a group of Iranian pilgrims who had arrived in Jidda earlier.

Prince Sultan Condemns Mining of Red Sea

LD091613 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1535 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda 9 Aug (SPA) — The second deputy premier, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has expressed his condemnation and denunciation of the mining operation in the Red Sea. His Royal Highness said in a statement that the operation of the mining of the Red Sea is a criminal act aimed at destabilizing the security and stability of the region. He stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the fraternal states facing the Red Sea will firmly confront these tendentious actions that are aimed at harming the security and stability enjoyed by the states of the region.

Rumors of Oil Price Machinations Rejected

LD091833 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1737 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, 9 Aug (SPA) — An official of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry stated the following: Known sources in some of the consuming countries have always resorted to various means to shake the petroleum markets and undermine prices. They found that rumors are one of the best means to serve their purpose. Then they found that shaking the confidence in the Kingdom's commitment to its leading role in stabilizing petroleum prices has actually affected prices. Therefore, the mouthpieces of some hirelings started to spread lies and exaggerate the facts and confuse the issues. This will not serve the producers or the consumers.

One of the most important examples on their attempts is their claim that Saudi production reached 5.5 million barrels per day in July. Then the authorities who monitor the movements of tankers found that the production for that month did not exceed 4.5 million barrels per day. Despite the fact that the real production was much less than what these authorities estimated, the difference between the estimate and the rumors of the self-

interested sources, which unfortunately was carried by respectable media, was so large as to cause psychological effects in those who believed these rumors.

The official added that the Kingdom paid for some of its purchases with petroleum at the official price for Saudi petroleum, and according to the same financial conditions that are applied to all those who buy oil. Therefore, it did not give any explicit or secret reductions in the price, and it ensured that these transactions did not exceed the limits allocated to Saudi Arabia in the OPEC conferences. Therefore, it adheres to what everybody agreed, and does not flood the markets in any way.

The official stressed that the Saudi Government condemns these desperate attempts; confirms its commitment to its role within OPEC; and will be able, with God's help, and with the cooperation of the OPEC members and others who feel responsible to the international community, to protect the price structure from fluctuations. May God guide us on the right path.

Interior Ministry Warning on Identity Cards

LD091641 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, 9 Aug (SPA) — The Ministry of the Interior reminded today all citizens and residents in the Kingdom of the need for those under their sponsorship to carry their identity cards when they accompany them inside the Kingdom, whether they are drivers, workers or servants; and anyone violating this will be liable to delays and punishment. Here is the text of the announcement:

The Ministry of the Interior has noticed that many citizens and residents accompany some of the people under their sponsorship without the latter carrying documents proving their identity and the legitimacy of their residence when traveling to regions of the Kingdom and particularly during the pilgrimage season. Since this is contrary to instructions, the Ministry of the Interior stresses to all citizens and residents who wish to travel together with those people under their sponsorship, whether they are drivers, workers or servants, that they should carry on them their identity cards and the identity cards of those they are accompanying when moving about inside the Kingdom. Anyone violating this will be liable to delays and deterring punishment.

Correction to Petrochemical Protectionism

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Minister Warns Against Petrochemical Protectionism," published in the 8 August Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page C 3, is supplied by Vienna OPECNA at 1627 GMT on 9 August:

First paragraph, antepenultimate line should read: ...He noted that Saudi Arabia was importing about... (rewording)

Second paragraph, line four should read: ...more productive deployment. The Saudi Fund for Development, he said, was ... (rewording)

UAE

OPEC Delegation Returns From Tehran*GF091016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (WAKH) — The OPEC delegation led by dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, returned to Abu Dhabi from Tehran early this morning following a brief visit to Iran within a tour of a number of OPEC member states. The delegation, which also comprises the oil ministers of Algeria and Venezuela, is expected to resume its tour with a visit to Kuwait on Saturday for talks with its senior officials on means to maintain stability in the oil market. The delegation met in Tehran yesterday evening with

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and reviewed with him the general petroleum situation.

High-ranking sources have said that the committee agreed with the officials in Iran on the importance of formulating a plan by OPEC to achieve two fundamental things that cannot be conceded, namely, maintaining prices and maintaining stability in the market. The same sources said that this plan necessitates reconsidering the overall production ceiling which is 17.5 million barrels a day and the individual quota of each member state. The sources said that the OPEC delegation requested that Iran support this plan and explained that the Iranian oil minister expressed his country's unlimited readiness to find a quick solution to the problems confronting the petroleum market.

Mubarak on Canal Security, Red Sea Mines, Gulf War
NC091316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 9 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that the Suez Canal's security is Egypt's responsibility and that we have the right under the Constantinople Agreement to prevent any ship threatening the Canal's security from passing through. In a statement to Egyptian journalists today, President Mubarak added that this must be very clear, because we can detain and inspect ships if it becomes necessary.

Answering a question on the explosions in the Red Sea, President Mubarak said: A ship dropped some mines in some areas to create confusion and undermine us and the Red Sea littoral states.

He added: This is a criminal action, and we have asked the United States, France, and Britain to help us in clearing the Gulf of Suez and the areas under our control. Saudi Arabia has also asked assistance from France. All the states are ready to give assistance. France and the United States will start assisting in the clearing operations shortly.

President Mubarak said that after the clearing operations are completed, we will be able to control the situation and secure the Red Sea. He added that the French and U.S. assistance in the clearing operations is temporary and is a contribution on their part toward clearing the Red Sea, which is important for international shipping and trade.

The president said: We are interested in the security of the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. The Red Sea littoral states have also asked the assistance of these states in clearing the Red Sea.

Answering a question on his message to French President Francois Mitterrand, and whether it deals with the Red Sea issue, President Mubarak said: Part of the message is connected with the Red Sea issue but not all of it.

Concerning Egyptian-Yugoslav cooperation to end the Gulf war, President Mubarak said: We are assessing the entire situation and are studying the possibilities available as to whether the nonaligned states group will do what it can to stop this destructive war.

He added: I have discussed this subject with the Yugoslav president. We also discussed other topics. President Mubarak noted that the Yugoslav president will leave for India on 27 August for talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on this subject. He noted that consultations between Egypt and Yugoslavia will continue concerning the Gulf war.

President Mubarak denied reports that he will visit India shortly.

Replying to a question as to how enthusiastic Yugoslavia is to end the Gulf war, President Husni Mubarak said that, in its capacity as one of the Nonaligned Movement founding states, Yugoslavia is concerned about ending this war between these two nonaligned states as is the whole world as well, because this war is exhausting their resources. The people are suffering from this war, especially the people of the warring states.

To a question about the possibility of dealing with the New Israeli Government under Shim'on Peres, who is known for his flexibility on the pending issues such as those of Tabah and the settlements, the president said: I will deal with any future Israeli Government.

In his statement to the Egyptian journalists in Brioni, President Mubarak dealt with his visit to the tourist village of (?Makarska). He said: When I visited the naval base in the port of Pula, I inquired about the buildings I saw. I also asked about the tourist village of (?Makarska) on the Adriatic coast and about the time it took to build it. I found out that it took much less time to build than it takes to construct buildings in Egypt. Therefore, I decided to visit this tourist village to see the methods that are employed in this construction that produce results in such a short time.

President Mubarak said: When we build on the shores of Egypt, it is very important that we take interest in tourism because it increases the national income. We must also take interest in domestic tourism for the citizens at a reasonable price. We are not supposed to build only five-star hotels; we should build hotels and tourist apartments for the moderate-income majority as well as five-star hotels for those who can afford it.

The president added: During my tour of the tourist village of (?Makarska) this morning, I noticed that there were two-bedroom apartments that have three varying prices and that are sufficient for a family. Their prices ranged between \$26 and \$49 and there are hotels which cost \$18 per night at the most.

Asked whether Yugoslavia will participate in the construction of tourist villages on the north coast, Mubarak said: I would like the competent authorities in Egypt to examine the possibilities of cooperation with Yugoslavia in all fields.

Mubarak also commented on the promotion of bilateral relations — which is one of the issues discussed during this visit — saying that the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation will hold a meeting in Belgrade next October under both the responsible ministers. In our talks, Mubarak said we have discussed the broadlines.

The responsible ministers, he added, will examine the details in Egypt and select the feasible projects.

Mubarak answered a question about the outcome of his visit to Yugoslavia, saying: The main outcome of his visit is the enhancement of relations with Yugoslavia in the commercial sphere and elsewhere. We are always in contact with Yugoslavia and there is much cooperation going on.

French Mine-Hunting Ships Expected
NC091929 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug 9 (AFP) — Two French mine-hunting ships will be in Egypt within two weeks to help remove mines from international oil shipping lanes in the Red Sea where mysterious explosions have damaged more than a dozen ships in the last month, sources here said. The French warships, which will be accompanied by a support ship with divers, will join four British

minesweepers which have also been dispatched to the area at Egypt's request.

Meanwhile, reliable sources said four U.S. Sea Stallion helicopters — three minesweepers and one minehunter — are expected here around August 15. They reportedly were flown in giant transport planes to Spain and will probably be shipped to Egypt. Fifteen U.S. explosives experts and an oceanographic ship are already searching the area for mines, the sources said.

AFP Reports Soviet Minesweeper

NC100929 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bonn, Aug 10 (AFP) — A Soviet minesweeper has been operating in the Red Sea following the recent blasts that have affected at least 16 ships there, the West German Defense Ministry said today. U.S. helicopters and British and French ships were already on their way to the region, at Egyptian request, to join the search for mines. The Defence Ministry here said the Soviet vessel, probably of the 750-ton "Nadia" type, had been spotted in the sea's southern reaches.

Explosions — at least 16 according to the U.S. Defence Department last night — have also been reported from the northern end of the Red Sea, which runs into the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal. Many Soviet warships operate in the Red Sea, using facilities provided by Ethiopia, which has about 700 kms (45 miles) off its coastline. Soviet and Warsaw Pact ships also use the Suez Canal.

In Moscow, a Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman said today that he had "no information" on the presence of a Soviet minesweeper operating in the southern part of the Red Sea.

AL-AHRAM Accuses Libya, Iran

NC092133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM* told the complete story of the mysterious explosions which took place lately in the Red Sea. In its edition tomorrow, Friday, the paper says that there are several indications supporting the belief that these explosions would not have taken place without the involvement of one of two countries: Libya or Iran.

The paper notes that Egypt has warned Iran, through a third party, that if it is found responsible for these explosions, Egypt will have sufficient means to react to such acts. The paper stresses that the Egyptian Navy has started to use Egypt's rights under the Constantinople Agreement to protect its national security and safeguard navigation in the Suez Canal. Accordingly, the Navy is inspecting any ships suspected of carrying explosives. This is a legitimate right which is being exercised with any ship irrespective of its nationality.

AL-AHRAM says the explosions began on 9 July when a Soviet ship, on its way to the Suez Gulf, was taken by surprise with a clandestine [maktum] explosion nearby. The explosion shook the ship, shattered some of its window panes, and disabled its communications equipment.

The paper says that after making sure the ship was not damaged, the captain ordered it to continue toward the Suez Gulf and then to the canal, where it stopped so he could inform authorities about what happened to the ship while at sea. The authorities did not record any other explosions until 18 days later, when three similar explosions occurred in the Suez Gulf near the areas of Ra's Sudr, (Ra's Shuqayr), and (?Abu Darag). These were later followed by two explosions near (Ra's Shuqayr).

The paper says there were four other explosions in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait which no one knew about, and which so far have not been reported by local or international newspapers. It points out that the most violent and damaging of these explosions occurred in the same area, within Saudi Arabia's territorial waters, and almost sank a Liberian ship.

AL-AHRAM adds that all these mines have different features that might vary the nature of their damage and targets. They were not all highly-explosive. All the ships that hit the mines did not suffer any casualties, and material damage to the ships was minimal. It adds that all these explosions occurred outside the navigational course of the Suez Canal, which is completely free of any sea mines. Navigation in the canal therefore was not affected by these mysterious explosions in any way.

The paper says that, even though work to clear the Red Sea has not started yet, except within Egyptian waters in the Suez Gulf, there are strong indications that lead some senior Egyptian military sources to believe that these explosions resulted from an unknown number of sea mines dropped onto the bottom of the Red Sea in two areas — near Bab el-Mandeb and in the Suez Gulf.

The paper points out that these mines are static (sakinah) and are stationary on the seabed. They only move when a ship passes over them. They are attracted to the ship, follow it, and then hit it.

AL-AHRAM affirms that there are several indications that two countries — Libya and Iran — are in one way or another responsible for these explosions. Certain sources even determine that this storm on the Red Sea cannot occur without the participation or coordination of both these countries.

AL-AHRAM says there are several indications that cause one to be suspicious of Libya and Iran. Regarding Libya, bitter experiences with it have proven that every attempt brought by an extraordinary envoy from Libya for rapprochement with Egypt is usually a prelude to an action against the region's stability and security. The same thing happened before the abortive coup attempt in Sudan and before the Libyan air raid on the Omdurman radio station.

AL-AHRAM points out that Cairo received an Al-Qadhdhafi envoy early in July, asking for improved relations and cooperation between Egypt and Libya. He also asked for reopening the Libyan liaison office in Cairo as well as for Egypt's help in reestablishing relations between Libya and Sudan. The paper says that Egypt did not indulge these wishes because it knows the Libyan colonel's intentions. Egyptian political leaders would have agreed to meet with the colonel in Matruh or in Yugoslavia during President Husni Mubarak's current visit. Egyptian lead-

ers, however, informed the Libyan envoy of their constant readiness to emphasize good-neighborliness as long as the colonel stops his attempts to harm Egypt's security and the region's security and stability.

AL-AHRAM points out that the first explosions in the Red Sea began a few days after the Libyan envoy's visit to Cairo. It transpired that a Libyan ship passed through the Suez Canal from the Red Sea on 6 July, and two Iranian ships crossed the canal on 26 July. The paper asks whether the three ships dropped the depth mines to raise all this storm. The paper says that perhaps no one can now specifically determine this, but it is certain that no one can find one cogent proof to deny this probability, because both countries have several motives to make them happy and satisfied with what is happening in the Red Sea.

As for Iran, *AL-AHRAM* points out that if it is responsible for these explosions, this can be deduced from several pieces of evidence, most important of which is a statement made by Iranian Majlis speaker Rafsanjani on 29 June. In his statement, addressed to the countries that support Iran, Rafsanjani threatened to attack oil installations in the Red Sea. Some more evidence is the announcement by the Islamic Jihad organization that it planted 190 sea mines in the Gulf of Suez.

AL-AHRAM asserts that Iran's most important motives for carrying out these actions are revenge against Iraq and the countries supporting it and hampering Iraqi oil export from the Yanbu' pipeline in Saudi Arabia, through the Red Sea, Sudan, the Central African Republic and Cameroon to the Atlantic Ocean. Iran also wants to obstruct Iraqi plans to export oil via Aqaba.

AL-AHRAM says it is regrettable that although Libya has no real motive for carrying out these explosions, its stand is totally in line with the nature and goals of such incidents, which increasingly indicates its involvement. In this respect, *AL-AHRAM* points to Libya's bad relations with Iraq and its strong relations with Iran. Libya has provided Iran with arms since the beginning of the war. It has stood by Iran's side, has searched for influence, and has pursued a political course which aims to continuously make trouble in the area. This course is completely in line with these incidents.

AL-AHRAM further says that apart from these indications of Libyan and Iranian responsibility for the incidents, every time there was an explosion in the Red Sea, it was proved that a Libyan or an Iranian ship had just passed through the Suez Canal to the Red Sea before it occurred.

AL-AHRAM stresses that these explosions are causing deep concern in many Red Sea littoral countries, which are all Arab countries. This concern has increased because of their timing, which suspiciously coincides with start of the season for sea travel to Saudi Arabia for the pilgrimage. The paper says the explosions also are causing concern among countries that own ships operating in the Red Sea, which are mostly non-Arabic. The dangerous situation resulted in increased insurance rates on shipments across the Red Sea by the international insurance company, Lloyds.

Regarding Egypt's stand on these explosions, *AL-AHRAM* says that in the beginning, Egypt preferred to avoid drawing attention to these incidents, because this would have caused panic on ships passing through the Suez Canal. The paper says that two factors were behind this Egyptian choice: Egypt's total conviction that the Suez Canal itself was completely free from any explosives, and Egypt's confidence in its ability to keep the situation under control and keep the Suez Canal free from the danger of these explosions.

AL-AHRAM adds: The Red Sea explosions have gone beyond the stage of being an annoyance to ships. The explosions have become a threat to the security and safety of the Red Sea littoral states. A ship almost sank in Saudi territorial waters which prompted an Egyptian move befitting the serious consequences of the continuation and expansion of this phenomenon.

The paper points out that at the direction of President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali convened an urgent meeting of all those concerned with the safety of navigation in the Gulf of Suez and that a plan was prepared to confront all eventualities in a manner guaranteeing the safety of ships in the waterways and preventing any harm from befalling them in Egypt's territorial waters.

AL-AHRAM says: Consequently, the state of preparedness among the naval forces was raised to put them in control of the Suez Canal from the north to the south. Egyptian minesweepers arrived at the Gulf of Suez to clear it of explosives. The Egyptian Navy began exercising Egypt's right stipulated in Article 10 of the Constantinople Agreement which permits Egypt to adopt all necessary measures to defend its national security and ensure the safety of navigation in the canal by searching any ship suspected of carrying explosives. This is a legitimate and legal right which applies to any ship irrespective of its nationality.

AL-AHRAM further says: The right of innocent passage across the Gulf of Suez stipulated in the Constantinople Agreement obliges the crossing ships to disclose their cargo and destination. If the statements provided by the ship do not tally with what the inspection reveals, then this gives the Egyptian authorities the right to confiscate the ship's cargo and even put its crew on trial. The paper points out in this regard that the naval authorities carried out a thorough search of the Libyan ship *Ghadah* while it was transitting the canal from Port Sa'id to Suez and that they seized the ship which was carrying arms and was en route to Ethiopia across the canal.

Regarding the efforts to clear the area of mines, *AL-AHRAM* says: The U.S. Air Force dispatched a squadron of planes carrying helicopters that specialize in carrying out the work of minesweepers to clear the area. U.S. research ships equipped with helicopters and sophisticated technical equipment to detect explosives and detonate them in the bottom of the sea and U.S. amphibious units will arrive within days to participate in the clearance operations.

AL-AHRAM reveals that Egypt warned Iran through a third international party that if its responsibility for the explosions is established, then Egypt has sufficient measures to deter such an action and it can adopt the internationally recognized legal

proceedings in accordance with Article 10 of the Constantinople Agreement.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt has told the United States and other states that it is worried about the danger to international navigation and that Egypt is eager to keep the Suez Canal open for international navigation and for all parties.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* says: Despite its seriousness, what has happened in the Red Sea is no more than a storm which some wanted to blow to cause an echo similar to the echo of sound bombs — an echo which causes fear and draws attention but which in actuality does not change much.

The paper adds: We must not let this storm pass without learning from its lessons. The most important lesson is that the Red Sea is an Arab lake with littoral Arab states surrounding 90 percent of its shores. This fact behooves the Arab states to form a strategic view about the security of the Red Sea and about an Arab presence which would defend the Red Sea against the plans threatening its security and stability.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Recent Developments

NC092148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 9 Aug (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met with representatives of the Egyptian Association in France at the Egyptian consulate in Paris tonight. The meeting was attended by Samir Safwat, Egypt's ambassador to Paris, and Rafiq Salah ad-Din, Egypt's consul general and secretary of the association. The meeting lasted for 2 hours, during which Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid spoke about various issues and answered questions of interest to the Egyptians living in France.

'Abd al-Majid set out by commenting on the latest developments in the Red Sea. He explained to the representatives of the Egyptian Association the background on the incidents and the measures taken by Egypt to frustrate such acts. Egypt, 'Abd al-Majid said, is capable of protecting international navigation in the Suez Canal and Egyptian territorial waters. 'Abd al-Majid added that, according to the provisions of the Constantinople Agreement, Egypt has the right to prevent any suspect ship from passing through the Suez Canal if its passage would jeopardize the security and safety of the country.

'Abd al-Majid then moved to the latest development in the Middle East and in Egyptian-Arab relations, saying that Egypt is ready to hold its hand out to any brotherly Arab country as long as no preconditions are made.

Commenting on the Egyptian-Israeli relations, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt has not changed its position on the return of its ambassador to Israel; namely, Israel should withdraw from south Lebanon and momentum should be restored to the Palestinian issue and to the Tabah issue. Egypt's international stands are clear and constant, he told the conferees.

Asked about Egypt's stand on the Afghan problem, following the exchange of ambassadors between Moscow and Cairo, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt's stand remains the same; namely,

Egypt condemns the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Egypt is supporting the Afghan people's struggle to regain their rights. 'Abd al-Majid said that this is the way Egypt forms its stands on any international issue. It does not form its stands according to whether it has or does not have relations [with the countries concerned], but according to the principles of law and legitimacy and out of respect for other people's freedom.

'Abd al-Majid will leave Paris for Cairo tomorrow, Friday, in the afternoon. During his 2-day visit to France, 'Abd al-Majid handed French President Francois Mitterrand a message from President Mubarak and held a series of talks with the French ministers of external relations, cooperation, development, and European affairs.

Further on Visit to France

For Paris and Cairo reportage on the visit to France by Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, including his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, see the France section of the 9 August Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

AFP: Envoy Exchange With USSR in Late August

NC091035 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 9 (AFP) — Egypt and the Soviet Union will formally exchange ambassadors at the end of the month, according to Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. In an interview published today in *AL-MUSSAWAR* magazine, he said ambassadors from the two countries would take up their posts officially at the end of August.

Cairo and Moscow decided on July 7 to reestablish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level after a nearly three-year freeze. In September 1981, the late president Anwar as-Sadat ordered the expulsion of Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov along with six diplomats, two journalists, and 200 Soviet advisors on charges they were involved in a "communist plot" against the Egyptian Government. Salah Basyuni was named Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, while Aleksandr Belonogov was appointed Soviet ambassador in Cairo.

Sudan's Assembly Speaker As-Sayyid Arrives

NC092025 Cairo MENA in English 1940 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid arrived here from Geneva tonight for a few days' visit to Egypt. Upon arrival, he said he would have talks with Egyptian officials on the preparations for the Nile Valley Parliament meetings due to start in Cairo from October 15 to 21. He will also discuss the preparations for holding the first constituent conference of the two countries' popular organisations due to be held in Cairo in November.

Angolan Agriculture Minister Delivers Message

*MB100709 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
9 Aug 84*

[Excerpts] Evaristo Domingos Kimba, the minister of agriculture, has been in the Egyptian city of Alexandria since yesterday as he continues his 6-day working visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. According to the program schedule the Angolan official was this morning expected to visit a number of industrial complexes connected with agriculture and stock raising.

In an audience with Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba the day before yesterday, the Egyptian prime minister spoke on the urgent need for the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola for the subsequent application of UN resolution

on Namibian independence. It should be recalled that on the occasion the Angolan minister of agriculture handed to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Egyptian head of government, a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed to President Husni Mubarak. Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba's visit is expected to end the day after tomorrow with the probable signing of a protocol of bilateral cooperation.

Briefs

Envoy to United Kingdom — The British Government has approved Egypt's nomination of Hasan Shararah as its ambassador to London. Shararah will replace Ambassador Hasan Abu Sa'dah who has ended his tour of duty in the United Kingdom. [Excerpt][Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 8 Aug 84 NC]

Communique 1,522 Reports Maritime Target Attacked
JN091613 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
 1600 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,552 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With outstanding courage and valiant combat, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their triumphant operations against the tyrant Khomeyniite enemy forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. With God's help and with great success, a successful air strike was carried out on a very large maritime target in the Khark island area at 0550[0150 GMT] today. The target was accurately and effectively hit. All our daring aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.
2. Using various types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector, killing one, wounding others, and destroying one anti-aircraft machine gun and one infantry position. Those who were manning the infantry position were also killed.
3. Using artillery, our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions east of Basra, scoring direct hits and causing fires to break out in enemy positions.
4. Three infantry positions were destroyed in the Maysan sector.
5. Two personnel assembly points were destroyed in the northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 August 1984

Tariq 'Aziz Views Gulf War, Foreign Relations
PM091125 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
 10 Aug 84 pp 22-27

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by 'Afaf Zayn in Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Regarding your relations with Libya, did you ask King Husayn, when he met Libyan Foreign Minister at-Turayki on 15 July, to broach the subject with the Libyans in order to cool the atmosphere?

Tariq 'Aziz: We did not ask his Majesty King Husayn to exert any efforts regarding Libya. What his majesty told At-Turayki is consistent with Jordan's unwavering support for Iraq. Certainly no Arab solidarity can be achieved and no Arab nation can be in a position to confront the challenges it is facing now without supporting Iraq against Iranian aggression.

AL-HAWADITH: In other words, had King Husayn found a response from the Libyan minister, would his initiative have borne fruit and led to realizing the Arab solidarity you mentioned?

Tariq 'Aziz: We have no information in fact regarding any initiative King Husayn intends to take with the Libyans. It was the Libyans who visited Amman and not the other way around. It is a known fact that relations between Jordan and Libya are also bad. During King Husayn's visit to Baghdad, Iraqi-Iranian relations or Jordanian-Libyan relations were certainly not discussed. The so-called Libyan initiative is just one of Al-Qadhafi's surprises. Seldom is there prior preparation for such surprises.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that the present cooperation between Syria and Iran will be a stumbling block to any likely Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation if Syria on its part announces the resumption of pumping Iraqi oil through its territory?

Tariq 'Aziz: Last year I twice met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam when he was foreign minister, once in Moscow in July and another time in New York. The latter meeting took place in the presence of the Kuwaiti and Saudi foreign ministers. The first meeting was not announced then but it became known later. The second meeting was known in advance because Arab parties attended it and the Arab and international press and diplomatic circles knew about it.

In those two meetings I offered to 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to establish normal relations between Syria and Iraq and suggested that Syria should at least adopt a neutral stand in the war between Iraq and Iran instead of total partiality with Iran. Our understanding of normal relations, as I explained to Khaddam, is to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries and resume cooperation in the fields in which the two countries have common interest, including the reopening of the Iraqi pipeline crossing Syria.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry rejected the concept of normal relations between the two countries and the situation remained as it is. Iraq believed and still believes that there should be normal relations between it and the Arab countries, even if it disagrees with them on political stands. But Syria flouted the principles of Arab relations governed by the Arab League Charter, the Joint Arab Defense Pact, and economic cooperation when it declared its total support for Iran, a foreign country, in its war against Iraq and when it violated the agreement on the oil pipeline.

On our part we did not act in any way contrary to the principles and rules of the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defense Pact.

AL-HAWADITH: In his speech on the Iraqi revolution anniversary President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq is planning to build two pipelines to pump its oil, the first to the Gulf of Aqaba and the second through Saudi territory. This is in addition to expanding the pipeline passing through Turkey. He did not make any reference to the pipeline crossing Syria. Can it be said that the Iraqi leadership feels that the time is past for any possibility of bringing views closer with Syria?

Tariq 'Aziz: The matter rests with Syria and not with us. Syria closed the pipeline in April 1982, that is, more than 2 years ago. This decision has caused great harm to the Iraqi economy.

During the past 2 years some Arab countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE — as well as Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi — exerted great efforts for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries and for the reopening of the pipeline. Also, the Soviet Union took an initiative in this regard, as a result of which the first meeting between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and myself took place in Moscow.

Despite all the initiatives by the Arabs on one hand and the Soviets on the other, the Syrian Government refused to reopen the pipeline. Thus it is the Syrian Government and not ourselves that has made considering the reopening of the pipeline almost impossible.

I would like to say here that the projected pipeline through Saudi Arabia, the pipeline through Jordan, and the development of oil exports through Turkey are not a substitute for the Syrian pipeline. The maximum capacity of the pipeline crossing Syria is 1 million barrels per day. We are seeking to build a pipeline through Jordan with the same capacity and a pipeline through Saudi Arabia with a 700,000 barrel per day capacity in addition to increasing the Turkish pipeline's capacity to 1.5 million barrels per day.

This means that Iraq aims at developing export outlets in a manner suitable to its large reserves and in order to protect Iraqi oil exports from politically motivated threats, as happened during the war when Iran threatened our southern installations and prevented us from exporting. This was also what happened with Syria when the pipeline crossing its territory was closed for political reasons too.

AL-HAWADITH: Can it be said that increasing export capacity through the pipelines as you mentioned is tantamount to thwarting the Iranian attempt to throttle the Iraqi economy?

Tariq 'Aziz: Certainly this attempt has finally failed thanks to Iraq's military steadfastness and success in overcoming the economic crisis and to developing its resources as the president explained in his speech.

Even supposing that Iran forced Iraq to fight another 2, 3, or 4 years, this will not have a strategic effect on the Iraqi economy. The Iraqi economy is now good and after 2 years it will return to the same level it was before the war.

AL-HAWADITH: According to Iraqi newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH*, quoting Gulf sources, Iran sent messages to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kuwait offering to begin negotiations within the context of the GCC. It was also announced in Tehran that Rafsanjani will visit the Saudi Kingdom to perform the pilgrimage rites. Do you think that this is Iran's own initiative or that there are those who encourage Iran to take such an initiative in order to drive a wedge between Iraq and the rest of the Gulf countries?

Tariq 'Aziz: These reports are still press reports and they are more speculation than reliable reports. On the other hand, the Iranian plan since the beginning of the war has been and still is to single out Iraq. And after it succeeds in its plans against Iraq it will move to the stage of total threat to the Gulf states.

AL-HAWADITH: It was learned recently that Kuwait has turned down a request by Iraq to use a small Kuwaiti island as a long range artillery position in order to resist the expected Iranian offensive.

Tariq 'Aziz: We did not ask Kuwait for anything of this kind and therefore it did not turn anything down. The relations between us and Kuwait are fraternal and good and there are no problems. We continuously coordinate on matters of common interest and which concern security and stability in both countries.

AL-HAWADITH: If the talk about the messages Iran sent to the Gulf states is mere speculation, how can we understand the Iranian foreign under secretary's visit to Saudi Arabia?

Tariq 'Aziz: We learned about the Iranian foreign under secretary's Saudi Arabia visit, and the brothers in the Saudi Kingdom informed us about it. It was in order to discuss Gulf affairs.

We have no information regarding offers made by the Iranian official to the brothers in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. I believe that if Iran tried to drive a wedge between Iraq and its brothers in the Gulf countries it will fail because the Gulf countries are sufficiently aware of the Iranian threats to them. They are also aware of the Iranians' plans and designs and we need not tell them about it.

AL-HAWADITH: In light of the reply the Iranian foreign under secretary heard from the GCC countries — that any agreement that does not include Iraq is not acceptable — how do you evaluate the present position of the GCC states in relation to the present state of war with Iran?

Tariq 'Aziz: We have seen some press reports, including reports of what you say was conveyed to the Iranian official. This is true. No agreement on avoiding military operations in the Gulf can be reached without Iraq's approval. Suppose for argument's sake that two or more parties overlooking the Gulf agreed on avoiding the military operations, but these parties cannot prevent Iraq from continuing its threat to Khark Island. Iraq is threatening Khark Island because Iran is threatening its capability to export from its ports. The battle in the sea is taking place in the first place because Iran is preventing Iraq by military force from exporting from its southern ports. Therefore, Iraq is trying as much as it can to paralyze Iran's capability to export oil from its ports. This is a reciprocal treatment and a response to Iran's aggression. No third party, a brother or otherwise, can agree with the Iranians on a matter that concerns Iraq's will. Stability and security cannot be guaranteed in the Gulf except with the agreement of all the countries overlooking the Gulf.

AL-HAWADITH: During the recent peace conference in Baghdad there was a full Egyptian representation from all the parties. The President spent hours receiving the Egyptian delegations. Does this signal an imminent return of the Egyptian-Iraqi relations to normal or is the present situation the ideal one?

Tariq 'Aziz: Since President Husni Mubarak's rise to power Iraq has been pursuing the course of establishing close political, economic, and cultural ties with Egypt.

We have exchanged visits at the level of senior officials. This is a constant course which we believe is necessary for both countries, just as we believe it is necessary for all the Arab nation in its confrontation with Israeli threats.

We believe that this course is also consistent with the sincere Arab desire that Egypt should resume its eminent Arab role which we have missed for a long time.

With regard to establishing formal diplomatic relations, we have always said that this is an Arab matter, that is, it should be resolved within an Arab framework. At present at least, we are not in favor of resolving it unilaterally.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there military coordination with Egypt? It is said that there are about 30,000 Egyptian volunteers fighting with Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz: There is not a single member of the Egyptian Armed Forces in the Iraqi Armed Forces. That is, Egypt has not formally participated in the Iraqi military effort, but there are more than 1.5 million Egyptians living in Iraq. As Arab citizens they feel that Iraq is threatened and, therefore, they are in solidarity with the Iraqi. Several thousands of them have volunteered for the Iraqi People's Army and took part in the battle to defend Iraq.

On the official level there is military coordination between the two countries. That is, we exchange expertise in the military field but this has not reached the point of official Egyptian military participation in the Iraqi effort.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the balance of manpower still in favor of the Iranians or has the Iraqi Government been able to change the balance? How did you deal with this matter?

Tariq 'Aziz: I would like here to explain an important point. Iran is numerically superior to Iraq in the number of inhabitants by 3 to 1. But at no stage in the war has Iran been able to translate its numerical superiority over Iraq to the battlefield. In other words, at no time it has been able to concentrate in the battlefield a number of fighters proportionate to the number of its inhabitants.

Very often the number of Iraqi fighters from the Iraqi Armed Forces, the People's Army, and the Border Guard was greater than the number of Iranian fighters despite the difference in population of the two countries. This shows the great difference between Iraq's and Iran's ability to mobilize. In fact, Iraq's ability to mobilize manpower is three times that of Iran, despite all the Iranian leadership's claims about its ability to mobilize Iranian manpower resources.

We are definitely not suffering from the lack of numbers. The number of Iraqi fighters now concentrated on the front is greater than that of the Iranian fighters. The Iraqi fighters are certainly stronger from the standpoint of morale because they are defending their land and their country; they are more efficient from the standpoint of military training and their weapons are much better than the weapons being used by the Iranian fighters. For this reason we are absolutely not worried about the military

confrontation between us and the Iranians. In his speech on 19 July the president expressed this confidence which stems from real knowledge of all the details of resources.

AL-HAWADITH: With regard to the plan which the Iranian opposition submitted and which Iraq approved, the statement contained a proposed solution for the problem of minorities in Iran on the basis of an autonomy plan. Why has the agreement between the Iraqi Government and [Kurdish leader] Jalal at-Talabani not yet been announced, given the fact that there are 50,000 Kurdish fighters in the Iraqi People's Army?

Tariq 'Aziz: We did not agree with any Iranian opposition party on the future of the regime in Iran or on any internal Iranian matter.

The joint statement I signed with Mas'ud Rajavi last year concerned future Iraqi-Iranian relations and not the nature or form of the regime that will be established in Iran.

You are probably referring to a statement issued by the Iranian resistance council regarding resolving the Kurdish problem in Iran. We were not party to that statement or to the program proclaimed by the Iranian resistance council. This is an internal matter that concerns them. Iraq certainly was not a party to it, either in preparing it or drafting it.

We have agreed with Mas'ud Rajavi on the establishment of normal relations between Iraq and Iran in the future on the basis of mutual respect, good neighborliness, and noninterference in internal affairs.

We believe that the agreement is sound and it is right to conclude it with the Iranian opposition. It would also be right to conclude it with the existing Iranian regime if it wished to pursue the same line.

With regard to the talks with Jalal at-Talabani, they are continuing. As for the participation of the Kurdish citizens in the People's Army, this is taking place by their own will through the party and through Mr Talabani. Kurdish participation is in excess of what you mentioned. There are about 70,000 of those who have joined the People's Army through the Ba'th Party and the national authority's institutions.

AL-HAWADITH: With regard to relations with the Soviet Union, are they ideal or minimal, and is there an Iraqi desire to improve them? How do you interpret the recent Iranian-Soviet contacts?

Tariq 'Aziz: In fact it is difficult for me to say that there are in the international community any relations that can be described as ideal. With regard to Iraqi-Soviet relations they are good and we are satisfied with this level of relations. We and the Soviets are seeking to develop this level of relations in accordance with the interests of both sides.

As for the Soviet-Iranian contacts, what happened was that an Iranian Foreign Ministry official visited the Soviet Union and the Soviet Deputy Minister of Energy visited Iran in order to discuss bilateral matters. According to our information, the

Soviet Union stressed to the Iranian delegation which visited Moscow the need to halt the war. We have no comment on these contacts and we do not think that they affect the nature and quality of the present relations between us and the Soviet Union. Iraqi-Soviet relations have their own justifications and, as I said in a previous statement, they are not affected by the barometer of Soviet-Iranian relations.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been noted that the U.S. media have given prominence to President Saddam Husayn's message to President Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. national day, in which the president expressed the desire to establish full relations between the two countries. What is the possibility of restoring normal relations with the United States?

Tariq 'Aziz: The door to the establishment of normal relations between us and the United States is open. We do not reject the idea of establishing normal relations, including diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States. We have spoken to the Americans during the past year and told them that Iraq wishes to have normal and good relations with the United States if that is possible. But we would like to see serious U.S. efforts that would contribute to ending the Iraq-Iran war, foremost of which is to prevent the flow of U.S. and U.S. licensed weapons into Iran because Iran has been obtaining and still obtains them, which has enabled it to continue the war.

We also told the Americans that as long as Iran obtains large amounts of liquid cash it will be able to continue the war and to finance its war machine. Therefore, it cannot be said that a state is seriously working for peace without at the same time taking serious action in order to reduce the capability of the party that is insisting on war.

We are following the U.S. situation closely, and when we ascertain that the United States has actually made serious and continuing efforts to prevent the flow of such weapons into Iran, and when we ascertain that the United States is not encouraging the flow of funds into Iran, then our attitude toward it will become positive, including the restoration of relations between the two countries to normal.

AL-HAWADITH: From your position in the leadership, how do you visualize the end of this war?

Tariq 'Aziz: I have said recently and I stress now that objectively the war has ended; that is, the strategic conflict between Iraq and Iran has come to a conclusion, namely Iran's failure to carry out its expansionist plan against the Arabs. In the first place Iraq has no expansionist designs against Iran and the war that Iraq has fought is a defensive war, even when the Iraqi Army was inside Iranian territory.

From this aspect — that is the Iranian expansionist plan having failed — the war has ended. I cannot speculate on the outcome because this depends on the internal situation in Iran and the internal political game. But I am certain that the strategic conflict between the two sides has ended in Iraq's favor and in the failure of the Iranian expansionist program.

For how long can the Iranian leadership conceal this fact? For how long can the Iranian leadership endure the state of siege and the blockade of Iranian supplies which Iraq is imposing? This too is something that I cannot speculate about. What I can say is that Iraq's military capability enables it to repel and crush any further offensive the Iranian leadership might launch. In other words, the war has finally been resolved in favor of Iraq. Iraq's capability to threaten Iranian interests, specifically oil, is increasing, which means that Iran's losses will increase in the future and will have a negative effect on the internal situation in Iran and even on its foreign relations, which are principally based on Iran's ability to export its oil at cheap prices.

How long will this go on I cannot say, but every Iraqi you will meet will express to you the same view I myself expressed as a member of the leadership. The president said in his speech that Iraq has passed the danger point and that it is now Iran that has reached it. This is the equation as it stands at present.

Ibrahim Returns From Gulf Tour, Makes Statement *JN091650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation returned to Baghdad today after official visits to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, Oman, and Saudi Arabia. The tour lasted 6 days. In a statement to INA, Ibrahim described his tour of the Arab Gulf states as extremely fruitful. He said that the tour realized great, positive results. Ibrahim also said that his meetings and talks with the Arab Gulf officials realized good results in a manner that would promote and strengthen our fraternal relations at this fateful phase through which the Arab nation and the Arab Gulf region are passing.

The RCC vice chairman said that talks during his meetings with the brother officials in the Gulf states dealt with political and economic issues and the Arab situation, particularly the Arab Gulf region and the latest developments in the Iranian rulers' war of aggression on Iraq and the Arab nation. He said that the brother officials showed understanding toward Iraq's views on the issues discussed, especially regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war and the plots that are being woven against the Arab nation's culture and existence. Ibrahim said that the viewpoints [of the officials] were in harmony with Iraq's opinion, which stems from its noble pan-Arab aims of uniting Arab stands and strengthening them in order to confront the imperialist and Zionist plots to split Arab ranks and force the Arab nation to its knees.

The RCC vice chairman's delegation was composed of Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim, minister of transport and communications; Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan; and a number of officials. Earlier today, 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation arrived in Medina where they visited the tomb of Prophet Muhammad. He was received at Medina airport by Shaykh Sa'd an-Nasir as-Sadiri, deputy governor of Medina; Major General Ahmad al-'Arifi, chief of the Medina police force; the chief of the Medina military command; and Medina Chief of Protocol Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Ilyas.

'Aziz Proposes 7-Member Committee Meet 26 Aug
JN091215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 9 Aug (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has received a written message from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The message was delivered to Chedli Klibi by Nuri al-Wa'is, Iraqi ambassador in Tunis and Iraq's permanent representative to the Arab League, when Klibi received him here today.

The INA correspondent has learned that the message contained an invitation for Klibi to participate in the meetings of the Arab seven-member committee entrusted with following up the Iraq-Iran war. Iraq proposed that this meeting be convened in Baghdad on 26 August and not, as previously decided, in Tunis on 12 September during the forthcoming Arab League council session.

Arab League sources told the INA correspondent that the Arab League secretariat today communicated this Iraqi proposal to the Arab countries which are members of this committee. These countries are Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the YAR, and Jordan.

AD-DUSTUR Views Israeli Settlement Plan*JN101050 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic**0500 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "This Is Israel's Plan, Where Is the Arab Reaction?" *AD-DUSTUR* says: Whether Shim'on Peres succeeds in forming a new Israeli government with some of the small parties under the Labor Party or a so-called national unity government, or whether he fails and steps down, giving Yitzhaq Shamir the chance to do so, all signs indicate that a change in the Israeli approach toward the peace process is not under discussion. On the contrary, events are going in the opposite direction, represented by more radicalism and greater submission to the extremist religious parties that have emerged for the first time with such force and influence.

AD-DUSTUR adds: We say this as we notice the new escalation of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories being implemented even under the current transition government. The three new settlements established yesterday in the heart of Hebron, implementing Defense Minister Moshe Arens' orders, are the real expression of official Israeli policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This policy aims at freezing talks on the political future of the occupied land and continuing its Judaization.

AD-DUSTUR adds: It looks as if the three settlements in Hebron are only the start of a new campaign previously agreed upon. The statement by Yuval Ne'eman, the Israeli science and development minister, reveals for the first time the decision the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs previously adopted. This decision calls for establishing three new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip every month.

All this means that it is useless to wait, because Israel, whether ruled by Likud or Labor, will continue its preplanned policy in the occupied territories. No minor changes in this policy will take place in the future between the parties contending for power in Israel. Therefore, it is important to respond to the call for Arab dialogue. The latest such call was the one by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Arab countries to hold a dialogue in the hope that they will reach a minimum of coordination to confront the final chapter Israel is preparing for liquidating the Palestinian people's rights to their homeland.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The opening of channels of dialogue and consultation among the Arab countries to confront these plans at the right time is the only hope of rescuing what is left of the Palestinian land and rights before it is too late. Any delay or postponement in coordinating the Arab stand to confront the current Israeli onslaught will be viewed as a neglect of the Palestine question and a disappointment to the Palestinian people that history will not forgive and the future will not forget.

Birri Meets U.S. Envoy, Makes Statement

NC091730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and electrical and water resources, received the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon at 1430 today. During the 90-minute meeting, discussions focused on all aspects of the serious situation in the south.

After the meeting, Minister Birri said: Naturally, after reviewing the situation in the south, discussions focused on the measures and action Israel might [as heard] carry out, especially in the area of Al-Khiyam and the excavations it is conducting and the trenches it is digging in western Al-Biq'a and Rashayya, as well as the areas it has sliced off in the vicinity of Al-Wazzani. Minister Birri said: I expressed to the U.S. ambassador strong denunciation of his government's silence regarding these actions which conflict with Lebanon's sovereignty, as well as with all human principles. I asked for a frank answer from the U.S. Government about its stand on what has happened and is happening and what steps it intends to take to confront this Judaization of the south.

Birri added: We also informed the ambassador of the Lebanese Government's stand regarding the opening of the coastal road up to the Al-Awwali River. We cautioned that the obstruction of this matter by Israel will obstruct the security plan as a whole in the mountain and will have repercussions on the capital itself.

Minister Birri pointed out that the U.S. ambassador told him that he wishes to return to his government in the near future to hold consultations with it.

Minister Birri Leaves for Damascus 10 Aug

NC101120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1039 GMT
10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Minister Nabih Birri left for Damascus at noon today. He will meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to discuss the stages of implementing the security plan for the mountain and ways of removing obstacles in its way, which will consequently end the bloody military conflict in Lebanon.

Franjiyah on Syrian Presence, USSR Proposal

NC100956 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Interview by former President Sulayman Franjiyah with an unidentified AL-USBU' AL-ARABI reporter on 7 August]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, where has the Lebanese problem reached and where is Lebanon heading?

[Franjiyah] Lebanon today is going through the most dangerous turning point in its modern history. There are many demands and few resources. Unfortunately, if these demands are just, then all of us must, supposedly, cooperate so that each one will attain his rights. But each of us is playing his own tune. Each of us today

is taking the position of: Ask for much in order to get a little. Each of us is, very regrettably, making demands from the other party.

The Israeli enemy came and created sectarian problems for us. Lebanon was ignorant of these problems although they were the weak point in the Lebanese entity. It was the Ottoman empire which exploited this weak point. Today it is the Westerner who is exploiting this weak point for his own interests. When the Westerner feels that he has an interest in Lebanon, he sets the weak point, that is sectarianism, into motion. The proof is that when the ill-reputed Kissinger came to the Middle East, he decided, following his shuttle trips, that Lebanon should be the substitute homeland for the Palestinians. From that day and until today, the Western countries are continuing to exploit this weak point and to set it in motion from time to time.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, do you think this plan is still in effect?

[Franjiyah] I confirm that this plan is still in effect, under a different regime, to evacuate [tahjir] the Lebanese citizens and give the Palestinians a homeland so that Israel will annex all of Palestine. The proof of this is that the United States continues to claim that it is pledged to protect Israel. This is fine, but when you ask: Which Israel, it does not reply. Israel declared its state in 1948, that is 36 years ago, and until this day it does not recognize any border. Hence, only God almighty knows its borders.

[Reporter] Political circles believe that [former] President Franjiyah's relations with the regime in Syria is a personal one with President Hafiz al-Asad. Do you believe that the view of Lebanon will change if the regime is changed?

[Franjiyah] I say humbly and with affection that Sulayman Franjiyah's relationship with His Excellency President al-Asad is one between two brothers. The Lebanese-Syrian relationship did not start with Franjiyah's relationship with President al-Asad, but is part of the relationship with Syria that started from the day Syria and Lebanon obtained their independence, the day when Presidents al-Quwwatli and Bishara al-Khri, God have mercy on their souls, had a relationship which was completely similar to that between President Franjiyah and President al-Asad. There were days and circumstances when relations became lukewarm, but the relationship between the people has remained the same (?throughout) history, today, and for the future, God willing.

[Reporter] And at the government level?

[Franjiyah] Relations became lukewarm at times, but, in the end, those who had caused this lukewarmness ended their lives in Lebanon. An example is Khalid al-'Azam, God have mercy on his soul, who died in Lebanon.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, you then believe that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is necessary?

[Franjiyah] Today, yes. This presence is very, very important for our existence as long as Israel is present on our soil.

[Reporter] Does not Your Excellency believe that there is neither a Syrian solution nor an Israeli solution [to settle the Lebanese crisis], but that there is a Lebanese solution?

[Franjiyah] The Lebanese solution is the ultimate one. We do not have a Syrian solution. What we have today is a Syrian presence at the request of one of the Lebanese republic's presidents. In June 1976, and at the personal initiative of His Excellency President al-Asad, troops were sent to Lebanon to stop the bloodbath at that time. He succeeded in stopping the bloodbath. A president for [the Lebanese] republic was elected under normal circumstances. In October 1976, an Arab summit was held in Riyadh at the request of the [Lebanese] president. This summit decided to send 30,000 soldiers to Lebanon to restore the situation to its normal course. President al-Asad told them: Send as many as you want and I will make up the difference. This was done. Armies from a number of Arab countries came to us with the Syrian Army. Unfortunately, or maybe fortunately, the other Arab armies did not remain for more than 5 to 6 months and they left the Syrian Deterrent Forces behind.

The situation remained completely normal until 14 February 1978 when the Al-Fayyadiyah event took place. Israel entered [Lebanese territories], creating all these problems for us. Israel is present, its agents are present, and the incidents continue.

[Reporter] There are some who say that the Syrian presence in Lebanon led to Israel's intervention.

[Franjiyah] The Syrians entered Lebanon in 1976. The Israelis entered in 1982.

[Reporter] I do not mean armed intervention, but other indirect forms of intervention.

[Franjiyah] Israel has been present in one way or another since 1948.

[Reporter] With the Syrians present, what independence does Lebanon have to make decisions?

[Franjiyah] My answer is a question: What is the effect of the Syrian presence on the independence of the decision?

[Reporter] Can we no longer make a decision without referring to Syria?

[Franjiyah] Not at all, not at all. You decided to negotiate with Israel. You negotiated with Israel and signed an accord with it. Was Syria the only one against this accord? Was Syria the only one against these negotiations? I wish you would go back to the first session of negotiations between the Lebanese and the Israelis to see what my opinion of the negotiations was. I wish you would read the newspapers that were published every Wednesday during the 36 sessions to find out what I said about the negotiations. I wish you would go back to the Geneva conference where I made the first speech. I led the agenda. The first item discussed was Lebanon's identity and the second was the abrogation of the accord with Israel. We only discussed Lebanon's identity and the accord with Israel in Geneva. It was Sulayman Franjiyah and not the Syrians who did that. The Syrians most certainly thought

the same, but if any credit is given for abrogating the 17 May accord, then I humbly claim that I was the first to stand up against the 17 May accord. The newspapers say it and history proves it.

[Reporter] How can the south be liberated after the abrogation of the 17 May accord?

[Franjiyah] I reiterate my proposal to the president at the Lausanne conference. We asked him in Geneva to travel to Washington and to tell President Reagan: The Lebanese people reject this accord, and, if you will allow it, I agree to reject it. The president went to Washington. I am ignorant of what took place there, but in Lausanne I proposed to the president: We are here outside Lebanon and will soon return home. When you arrive in Beirut, write a letter to Reagan and tell him: Mr Reagan, the Israeli presence in our land would not last 1 month without U.S. support. I wish you would convince them to withdraw. If they do not withdraw, then I will sever my diplomatic relations with you on the first day of the next month. If you reply that you have demanded this, but there was no response to your request, then I will not believe it until you sever diplomatic relations with Israel.

I continue to reiterate that this is only the way we can liberate our territories. The Israeli enemy is present on our territories. Could the enemy have entered our country and desecrated our territories had it not been for the United States, its support, and its weapons?

[Reporter] The United States is on the verge of its elections. Are Zionist votes of more importance than Lebanon?

[Franjiyah] The United States does not have much interest in whether Lebanon has relations with the United States or not. But if we proceed from the principle of Arab solidarity, then when Lebanon severs its diplomatic relationship with the United States, I confirm that the 21 Arab countries will rush to outbid Lebanon and will sever their relations with the United States.

[Reporter] What is the position of the Palestinians' in Lebanon today, particularly in the north?

[Franjiyah] We do not feel their presence in the north. They are there but they do not make any movements.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, what is your opinion of the Soviet Union's involvement in the search for a solution to the Middle East crisis? Do you agree to its proposal to hold an international conference?

[Franjiyah] There is no doubt that I not only agree, but will make sacrifices in order for it to happen, because when there is an international conference on some issue, then those present are people with a good conscience. Can a person today agree to being evacuated from his home so that I will take your place? The Palestinian people are evacuees today. I wish they had the Lebanese courage to defend their territories, but, unfortunately, this courage is lacking. The world has a human responsibility. There are 1.5 million Palestinian evacuees today. Is it humanly permissible to have one person evacuated from his land? Is it

humanly permissible for a great power to intervene with all its resources on the side of an aggressor? If this is permissible, then Mr Reagan should have personally disregarded the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Not a single week passes without hearing Mr Reagan shrieking against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, although it was the legitimate Afghan authorities who asked the Soviet Union to intervene. The Soviet Union continues to help the legitimate state [words indistinct]. History repeats this. Israel swept into the Lebanese territories and occupied the Lebanese capital.

Has any of us heard a single word from the United States or the West objecting to the Israeli action? Not at all. It was as if what happened, had happened to the Mau Mau. During the Israeli overrunning of the Lebanese territories, Mr Reagan told the Israeli people that he has increased financial assistance by \$750 million.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the Soviets are playing a better role?

[Franjiyah] Undoubtedly. It is better to have neither this side nor that side. As long as this side is present then why should that side not be present, too? That side, the Soviet Union, has no interests in the Middle East. Communist ideology makes us differ with the Soviet Union. The believer does not fear the ideology of others no matter what it is. There is still today in the Soviet Union a large section of Soviet people who believe in one God, like you and me, whether the Soviet Union accepts it or not.

[Reporter] How are your personal relations today with Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri?

[Franjiyah] There are no blemishes in my personal relations today with Birri and Junblatt. Neither Birri nor Junblatt seek any favor from me and vice versa. Our relations are one of unblemished friendship.

[Reporter] What about the Salvation Front?

[Franjiyah] The Salvation Front came into being to fight the 17 May accord. The 17 May accord is finished. The front is finished.

[Reporter] Will Lebanon's geographic shape change?

[Franjiyah] May God forbid this. The only danger is if the United States agreed to the annexation of south Lebanon to Israel. This is the only danger. Otherwise, there is no danger and no fear. If the United States agrees to that, then we must ask the world, the Arab world in particular, to sever their relations with the United States.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, will you guarantee the Syrian withdrawal?

[Franjiyah] One week after the Israeli withdrawal. I do not guarantee that, but I am reiterating what I heard with my own ears from a man who does what he says. He is President al-Asad. The last time he said that was during his interview with *LE MONDE* newspaper.

VOL Director Interviewed on Media Control

*NC091145 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
6-12 Aug 84 pp 41-15*

[Interview with Joseph al-Hashim, director of the Voice of Lebanon and head of the Ash-Shuf branch of the Phalangist Party by correspondent Badya Baydun — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Baydun] In your capacity as the director of the Voice of Lebanon, what do you think about the possibility of a return to the one, state-operated Radio Lebanon? Is it possible to put an end to the widespread chaos now prevailing in the information field?

[Al-Hashim] Chaos is one thing, and monopoly is another. I advocate pluralism in information, but I also support checks. Naturally, I don't know if I have the right to (elaborate).

[Baydun] What would be your position if it was decided to close all radio stations?

[Al-Hashim] Frankly, I don't know exactly what my response would be to such a decision. My radio station is licensed; in fact, it is the only radio station that is operating under a license. On the other hand, there are many newspapers that are licensed but they are still operating in a chaotic manner. Admittedly, licenses do not stop chaos, neither does the absence of licenses inhibit it. The press and the new media should either practice self-censorship, or else they must be subject to some form of state supervision. I don't have specific proposals.

[Baydun] Do you consider that information, especially the news, actually belongs to the radio station and its affiliation, or does it actually belong to the people?

[Al-Hashim] Information belongs to the regulated freedom of the individual. We live in a democratic society and a democratic nation. We have freedom, but this freedom must be subject to checks; it should not be unbridled freedom. That leads to chaos.

VOL Reports Clashes, Sniping in Mountain 9 Aug

*NC091541 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
9 Aug 84*

[Text] Clashes broke out between Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima at 1530 today. Artillery, rockets, and machine guns were used. This flareup took place at Ar-Rayshani station, Al-Hadath crossroads, and [words indistinct]. Earlier, there was intensive sniping at the Kafr Shima residential areas. Clashes abated after a cease-fire agreement was reached at 1700, but sniper fire continues.

RFL Reports 2 Explosions in West Beirut Areas

*NC092032 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] An explosion took place 5 minutes ago near the Al-Barbur bakery in the Al-Barbur area of West Beirut. The results are not known yet. At 2150 today, an explosion took place outside the

Fadi clothes shop on Al-Maqdisi Street in the Al-Hamra area. Security forces headed there at once, accompanied by a military expert. It was announced later that there was only property damage.

VOL Reports Explosion in Amal Ammunition Depot

NC101133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] An explosion took place in Bi'r al-'Abid in Beirut's southern suburb near the Cinderella Shop at 1345 today. Preliminary reports say that a number of persons were wounded. The 6th Brigade immediately cut off the Al-Musharaffiyah road and sealed off the area of the explosion. Gunmen from Amal and Hezbollah spread out in the area. Additional information says that the explosion was triggered by an explosion in an Amal Movement ammunition dump in the As-Sunawbarah quarter near the Cinderella Shop.

RFL Says Palestinian Gunmen Arrive in Beirut

NC101112 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Security reports say more Palestinian gunmen have arrived in West Beirut. Security sources revealed the existence of a port near the Haj Da'ud coffeeshop in 'Ayn al-Muraysah which is being used by the so-called Socialist Union to get Palestinians into West Beirut. The sources said that two Palestinian officials, Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'abd al-Hamid] and Raji 'Ajami, arrived recently through this port. They are moving between the Sabra and Shatila camps.

RFL on Syrian, Palestinian Moves in Al-Biq'a

NC101147 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Reports from Al-Biq'a say Syrian intelligence men have raided the house of Najah Qiz'awn in Qabb Ilyas. Syrian forces

have dug trenches for tanks and vehicles in the area between Maksah and Qabb Ilyas.

The reports also say Palestinian gunmen belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] have entered Ta'lbaya with their families. Some gunmen were deployed while others confiscated houses for their own families.

A Ta'lbaya delegation visited the Syrian command and asked it to put a stop to these acts.

Israelis Shell Hill in Al-Biq'a Region

NC100934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Israeli forces in Kafrayya today shelled Jabal Tall al-Akhbar, which separates Syrian and Israeli forces [in the Al-Biq'a]. According to security sources in the Al-Biq'a, the limited shelling followed Israeli suspicions of an infiltration attempt across the Jabal.

The Israeli forces carried out exercises with live ammunition in Kafrayya last night. As part of the exercises, the Israelis shelled Jabal al-Baruq.

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Position

NC101122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1039 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] National resistance fighters attacked an observation post of the Israeli occupation forces between Khayzaran and As-Sarafand at midnight last night. The fighters used rockets and machine guns. Flares were fired during the attack.

The occupation forces then began a wide-scale search of the nearby groves and As-Sarafand. They arrested Salman Yusuf, Walid Fadil, Ahmad Waqqas Ma'lush, Muhammad Qusur, and a citizen called Jihad.

Further on Al-Asad's Meeting With USSR's Polyakov
JN091546 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad, at 1230 today, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries' Department. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and the USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin.

Polyakov conveyed to the president greetings from the Soviet leadership. The president acknowledged these greetings with gratitude and asked Polyakov to convey his greetings and good wishes to Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and the USSR party and government leaderships.

Talks during the meeting revolved around the situation in the region. A number of regional and international issues were also analyzed. Talks also dealt with the recent Soviet proposals on the Middle East. The president expressed Syria's support for these proposals, which aim at establishing a just solution in the Middle East based on the UN resolutions.

Polyakov expressed the USSR's appreciation for Syria's role in the region and the Soviet people and leadership's high evaluation of President al-Asad's personal role in realizing Syria's achievements. Emphasis was laid on the importance of strengthening and promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR.

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives, Makes Statement
JN091550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, foreign minister of the PDRY, arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria. He was received by Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

In an arrival statement to SANA, Ad-Dali said: My visit to Damascus comes within the framework of consultations and coordination with the Syrian officials on bilateral relations, the recent developments in the Red Sea, and issues of common interest.

Alignment-Likud Talks Focus on Jordan, Settlement

TA091600 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1405 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Likud and Alignment negotiating teams this morning discussed foreign and security affairs, particularly the future of the peace process and the settlements. Our political correspondent reports that in the meeting Shim'on Peres repeated the proposal that the establishment of new settlements require a two-thirds majority in the Cabinet. Minister Sharon presented firm positions and talked about the need to settle all parts of Eretz Yisra'el, and about the desire to apply Israeli law to Judea and Samaria. The negotiating teams accepted the Likud's demand not to discuss the issue of who will be the prime minister of the national unity government. Here is a report by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel:

[Frankel —live] At today's session, the Likud did not present its demand to discuss the question of who will head the government, but this appears to be only a matter of tactics. Both Yitzhaq Shamir and David Levi promised after the meeting that the issue will definitely be raised later on. At any rate, it appears as though the Likud and the Alignment are making efforts to sustain the framework of their deliberations, and not to jeopardize it prematurely.

In a debate held this morning by the Alignment leaders, prior to their bilateral meeting, it was decided that if Shamir demands negotiations on the personal question, Peres will respond that the Alignment does not believe this is a matter for discussion, but will make an effort not to terminate the talks over this dispute. As we said earlier, however, the issue was not broached at all, and the participants spent 2 and one-half hours discussing solely foreign and security affairs. The debate focused on the triangle of the peace process, Jordan, and the settlements. Regarding other political issues, one of the participants told us after the meeting: We all agree that peace with Egypt should be fortified; we all agree that the IDF should be pulled out of Lebanon.

The meeting today was chaired by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. He and Yitzhaq Shamir first presented their parties' opening positions. The Alignment noted its desire to initiate negotiations with King Husayn, and Peres repeated the proposal that approval for the establishment of any new settlement must receive a two-thirds majority in the Cabinet plenum. The Likud for its part emphasized the need to adhere to the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan. The Likud opposes a freeze on the settlements. Judging by remarks made by some participants, Minister Ari'el Sharon presented the most adamant line among the Likud ministers; his positions resemble those of the Tehiya. He talked about the desire to apply Israeli law to Judea and Samaria, as well as the need to settle all parts of Eretz Yisra'el.

This morning's deliberations have not been concluded. Some of the participants did not have the opportunity to speak, and in fact the compromise proposals we have been hearing about over the last few days were not effectively discussed. At the next meeting, scheduled for Sunday, the Alignment will suggest setting up limited negotiating teams to facilitate the work of the deliberations.

Further Comment

TA100824 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Talk between political correspondent 'Oz Frankel and moderator Re'udor Benziman — live]

[Excerpts] [Benziman] The prime minister's office last night expressed disappointment with the political positions presented by the Alignment in its meeting with the Likud yesterday. The Alignment spokesmen said, on the other hand, that the Likud's positions were rigid but that common formulas can still be reached in the political sphere. The Alignment proposed that a joint committee be set up to decide the establishment of every new settlement. The settlement map according to the Likud's proposal includes the Samaria mountain ridge, Hebron, and the Nablus area. Our correspondent 'Oz Frankel is in the studio, and our question to you is on the two major disagreements between the Alignment and the Likud; the settlement issue first: Where do things stand now between the Likud and the Alignment?

[Frankel] The settlements, as well as the continued peace process, are indeed the most disputed issues between the two parties. Shim'on Peres said yesterday that the Alignment does not talk of freezing or stopping the settlements, but of a different order of priorities. There are areas which in the Alignment's opinion should also be settled. As for other disputed areas, such as areas densely populated by Arabs, the Alignment believes that no settlements should be set up there, nor should the existing settlements in those areas be expanded. Yitzhaq Rabin added that it is inconceivable that a new school should not be set up in any of those settlements, but they should not be expanded.

The Alignment yesterday made a great deal of use of the economic rather than the ideological reason. Peres quoted Kohen-Organ, who recently said there could be no talk of settlement momentum in the territories because of the economic situation. At this point he was interrupted by Ari'el Sharon who said that Kohen-Organ expressed only a personal opinion on this matter.

As for the Likud's position on this, the prime minister said it would not stop the settlements: we would never say we would freeze them because the world would interpret this as an Israeli concession. We all know there is a link between the economic situation and the scope of settlement, Shamir said, but this project should not be subjected to economic consideration.

Sharon presented the firmest position on this issue. He said: It is not enough to merely talk against a Palestinian state, as the Alignment does, one must also act; one should not use the economic excuse in a discussion of the political issue. The settlement map, according to Sharon, includes the Samaria mountain ridge and the Hebron and Nablus areas. Sharon added that in his opinion one should settle inside Nablus as well, but he emphasized that that was his personal opinion. Sharon also demanded that the new government implement all of the outgoing government's decisions on the settlement issue. He noted that when he replaced Yisra'el Galili [of the Alignment] as the head of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs, he implemented all of Galili's decisions.

[Benziman] When one talks of the peace process, one thinks of the Alignment's orientation [last word in English] for the Jordanian option. What is the Likud's stance on this?

[Benziman] Well, the renewal of the peace process with Jordan is the crux of the Alignment's political stance, as is well known. Shim'on Peres yesterday proposed that Jordan be called upon to join the peace process without any preconditions. He said that no dispute should arise over this issue since Menahem Begin too had done this. Navon explained that we should not make declarations in advance which will preclude Husayn's arrival at the negotiating table, and that if we talk only of Camp David, Husayn will not come. Incidentally, the Alignment did not repeat its territorial compromise plan in any form.

In reaction, Shamir said that Camp David is the sole basis for any agreement. This is the most that can be reached, and Israel will not be able to deviate from the Camp David accords. Sharon, who yesterday was one of the most prominent Likud representatives to the political talks with the Alignment, said: We are in favor of negotiations with Jordan without preconditions, except on the point of Jerusalem, even through our position is that the present border will be the future one as well. To sum up the Jordanian point of the political issue: The Alignment calls for direct negotiations without preconditions, while the Likud says that the peace process should be based only on the Camp David accords and on the autonomy plan.

Shamir, Weizman Discuss Unity Government

TA091546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The meeting between 'Ezer Weizman and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir ended a while ago. 'Ezer Weizman said only one sentence after leaving the prime minister's office: We discussed a unity government. He refused to elaborate any further. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the meeting was unattended by anyone else and lasted approximately 2 hours.

Alignment Sources on Coalition, Shamir Talks

TA100501 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Alignment sources say it is impossible to form a narrowly-based Alignment-led coalition. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports sources saying that at the end of a week of negotiations conducted by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, it has emerged that only a national unity government can be formed. The Alignment believes the talks with the Likud will ultimately focus on who will finally be assigned the premiership.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will brief Tehiya leaders today about his contacts with the Alignment. The Tehiya leaders announced they wanted to know what the Likud's bottom line is regarding the issue of settlement in the intact Eretz Yisra'el. Minister Yuval Ne'eman said yesterday that if a broadly-based government is formed, and if this government abandons the principles advocated by Tehiya, his party will join the opposition even if the government is headed by Shamir.

The prime minister met with Knesset Member Menahem Porush yesterday following Porush's absence from the meeting of the Agudat Yisra'el representatives with the Alignment a few days ago. In his meeting with the prime minister, Porush reemphasized that Agudat Yisra'el will not break its partnership with the Likud.

Shamir Meets Herut Knesset Members 10 Aug

TA101218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The consultations concerning the coalition negotiations are continuing at the prime minister's office. Mr Shamir is now meeting with the Tehiya Movement representatives to brief them about the talks with the Alignment on the national unity government issue.

Earlier the prime minister had held a long talk with the Herut Knesset members. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reported that during this talk, Likud Knesset Member [MK] Me'ir Kohen-Avidov announced that he views himself as a candidate for the Knesset speaker's position.

The executive of the Herut Knesset faction was chosen at the end of the meeting of the Herut Knesset members. It was also decided to empower the executive to elect the members for the various Knesset committees.

Minister Hayim Corfu briefed the Herut members about the contacts regarding the Knesset committees, while Deputy Prime Minister David Levi reported details about the coalition negotiations. According to Corfu there was an agreement that the negotiations on a national unity government should be continued.

Likud Favors Continued Talks

TA101245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Likud Knesset Members [MK's] are unanimous that talks on a unity government should continue, Minister Corfu said after the meeting between the prime minister and the Herut's MK's. The composition of the Herut Knesset faction executive was agreed upon at the session, and was empowered to designate the members of various committees. Minister Hayim Corfu reported on the contacts over the Knesset committees, and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi reported in detail about the coalition negotiations.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports Yitzhak Shamir is currently in session with the Tehiya leaders to report to them on talks with the Alignment for a unity government.

Hammer Favors Unity Rule, Rotating Premiership

TA100650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Education Minister Zvulun Hammer has come out strongly in favor of a national unity government.

Hammer, just back from a vacation abroad, said that possibly only after the Alignment and the Likud fail to form a narrow-based coalition, will they negotiate seriously on the formation of a national unity government. The education minister suggested that Peres and Shamir should take turns as prime minister of such a government.

SHAS Opposes Unity Government Led by Alignment

TA091508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The SHAS leaders continue to oppose an Alignment-led unity government, even after their meeting this afternoon with Shim'on Peres and other Alignment leaders in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that SHAS leader Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz said after the meeting that the Alignment's platform continues to constitute a declaration of war on religion in Israel.

Shim'on Peres asked SHAS members to bring the statements they had heard to the Council of Torah Scholars, and then decide whether there was room for further talks.

Two Interim Knesset Committees Established

TA091543 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1405 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] At an unofficial meeting of the representatives of all the 11th Knesset factions, a decision was made to set up two temporary committees — a Finance Committee; and a Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. The first will be headed by a Likud member, the second will be chaired by an Alignment member. The composition of the organizing committee that will determine the Knesset's working procedures during its first days of operation was decided upon today.

U.S. Trade Talks End, Differences Remain

TA100528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Israel and the United States have ended another round of talks about the establishment of a mutual free trade zone without having resolved disagreements on two issues: a timetable for the lifting of duties, and the cancellation of the exports incentives Israel gives to industrialists and agriculturalists.

Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein nevertheless notes that U.S. and Israeli legal experts will begin to formulate the agreement within 10 days.

uf blank, 1 Dispute Over Farm Subsidies
TA091545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The dispute over agriculture subsidies still remains in the negotiations on an Israel-U.S. free trade zone.

Minister Pesah Grupper has said that Israel insists on its right to subsidize the agricultural produce it will export to the United States. The Americans, on the other hand, announced that they will discuss the matter in Washington.

Embassy Denies Intervening in U.S. Affairs

TA100449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] U.S. Administration officials have recently expressed indignation about what they term Israel's intervention in U.S. internal affairs. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay has learned that they were referring to a series of meetings Israel's Ambassador to Washington Me'ir Rosenne held with congressmen on the Jerusalem bill issue.

These meetings triggered anger in the State Department. In answer to a question by our correspondent, the Israeli Embassy's spokesman there confirmed that meetings had indeed been held. The spokesman stressed, however, that the ambassador did not intervene in the legislative process but simply clarified Israel's stand on the issue.

It has been learned in the meantime that the initiators of the bill have backed down completely from their intention to have Congress pass a binding resolution. The House Foreign Affairs Committee decided to try to bring to a vote a nonbinding resolution calling for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. Our correspondent notes that the U.S. Administration is not prepared to agree to this compromise proposal either.

Ne'eman Discusses 'Arafat's Agreement With Husayn

TA101129 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1020 GMT
10 Aug 84

["Announcement by the Science and Development Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 10 Aug (ITIM) — In reaction to 'Arafat's announcement that he has reached an agreement with King Husayn about a confederation between the Kingdom of Jordan and a Palestinian state, Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman said: "It is now clear that whoever conducts negotiations with Husayn will in fact be conducting negotiations with 'Arafat. Any plan for concessions in Judaea and Samaria and Gaza is now a plan for the establishment of a Palestinian state."

Syrian Attitudes to 'Terrorists' Reported

TA091353 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Aug p 2

[Dan Avidan report]

[Text] The Syrian Army is forcing terrorists from among the anti-Fatah rebels to move away from the confrontation lines with the IDF in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', the Phalangist radio reported yesterday.

If it is true, this report indicates that the Syrians want to stop the terrorists from working against the IDF forces in the eastern sector of Lebanon if their efforts are not coordinated with the Syrian Army. The Syrians apparently fear that unsupervised terrorist activity on the confrontation line between the Syrian Army and the IDF in the eastern sector of Lebanon could drag them into a confrontation with the IDF at a time and in conditions inconvenient for the Damascus regime.

At the same time, the Syrians are encouraging a continuation of the terrorist activity against the IDF forces in the western sector of southern Lebanon. In their view, these actions are weakening the IDF and could accelerate an IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon. To underline Damascus' interest in an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the day before yesterday the Syrian minister of information claimed that an IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon was no less important to Syria than an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

Syrians Establishing Golan Heights 'Settlements'

TA091323 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Aug 84 p 11

[Menahem Rahat report]

[Text] Dozens of "settlements" are currently being established very rapidly on the Syrian side of the border line on the Golan Heights. According to all the signs, this is an official Syrian move to allow inhabitants to populate the new settlements on the Golan Heights in a short time. This Syrian move is contrary to their previous policy of not locating Syrian civilians near the border line on the Golan Heights.

The reason for this policy change is unclear, but it seems that, according to their planning, these settlements are also to be a part of their frontline defense system to protect the deeper Syrian areas in the event of war. It is not inconceivable that these settlements are intended to be occupied by soldiers and their families, or perhaps civilians who, in a state of emergency, will become soldiers in every sense of the word.

Along with its efforts to fortify the border with dozens of settlements of prefabricated "villas," the Syrian Army is now investing an appreciable effort in the establishment of a rear system of new positions, with missile heads inside Syrian territory on the Golan Heights at a distance of 10-12 km from the border with Israel.

Arabic Broadcast Refutes 'Arafat's Optimism'

JN091622 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1335 GMT 9 Aug 84

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] In the statements that he made recently to Arab and foreign news media, Yasir 'Arafat drew a colorful image of his situation and that of his organizations. He affirmed that the dissidence in his organizations has ended, that the PNC will convene shortly, and that the Palestinian masses are rallying around him and his leadership.

'Arafat always confirms that his democracy, the democracy of his election, and the democracy in his organization is completely sound. He says he supports the principle of collective leadership, emphasizing that this leadership actually exists and has always existed in his organization. Concerning his dialogue with King Husayn, 'Arafat affirms that this dialogue has realized important points and achieved tangible progress.

Thus, this image, which 'Arafat is trying to form through his recent statements, indicates that the so-called intra-Palestinian reconciliation is 100 percent complete and that Palestinian-Arab reconciliation is almost complete but lacks only settling 'Arafat's discord with the Damascus rulers. In this regard, 'Arafat yesterday expressed hope to turn a new page with the Damascus rulers. However, these rulers explained through their media that there is no use for Palestinian dialogue unless the causes that brought about the dissident movement in the PLO are dealt with. The Damascus rulers also said that the PLO leadership still insists on making unilateral decisions. This is in addition to the statement made by Khalid al-Hasan, 'Arafat's adviser, in which he affirmed that all efforts for reconciliation between 'Arafat and the Damascus rulers have failed.

Therefore, it seems that the problem of reconciliation with Syria is simple. What is simply requested is that 'Arafat disregard his dignity and yield to those who scorned and disgracefully expelled him 1 year ago. Despite all this, 'Arafat wants to turn a new leaf with the Damascus rulers, suggesting that the blood that was spilled in Tripoli, Al-Baddawi, and Nahr al-Barid camps can be washed out and forgotten.

We do not want to repeat what Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] said about 'Arafat: that he is a liar and has lied to the Palestinians throughout the past years. This testimony will be left for the numerous Palestinian witnesses. However, logical analysis of current facts indicates that the reality of the situation completely differs from the colorful image which 'Arafat is trying to draw through his statements, in which he suggests that everything is fine and right in his organization.

Merchant Navy on High Alert Due to Mines

TA091334 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpt] [ITIM] — The Israeli Merchant Navy is in a state of high alert. All ships sailing from the Far East and South Africa to Elat have been instructed to act with the utmost caution. In addition, a ship that sails regularly from Elat to ports in East Africa was delayed for 2 days in Elat, and was given sailing orders only the day before yesterday.

An Israeli oil tanker that regularly brings oil from Egypt to Elat was ordered yesterday, at the end of unloading its oil, to wait in the Gulf for sailing orders.

It has been learned from sailors who arrived on this tanker that the day before yesterday, a U.S. Navy ship swept two marine mines that had been in the Gulf of Suez near the Egyptian coast. That ship has three helicopters, one of which crashed into the sea for unknown reasons, but its crew was rescued.

People in Elat are eagerly awaiting the arrival of two ships, one of which is the Israeli ship *Moran* which set sail from South Africa to Elat carrying metal. The other is the *Zim Trieste* container ship coming from the Far East.

New Settlement in Hebron Causes Controversy

TA091912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Right now three [figure as heard] families are residing in Khirbat ar-Rumaytah, in Hebron, where another Jewish settlement was set up yesterday, our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports. Army and border police personnel are guarding the families. The Qiryat Arba' local council and the association for the development of the Jewish quarter of Hebron plan to erect 36 apartments there. The local council wants to add to the area of the place another 20 dunams, which will be added after certain legal problems are settled.

Regarding the argument about the archeological significance of the hill, it has been reported that the archeologists are afraid that the settlement will hamper excavations, but the settlers maintain that the caravans have been moved to a place where there are no ancient ruins.

Two More Trailers Added

TA101144 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Two additional trailers joined the settlement in Khirbat ar-Rumaytah in Hebron last night. The settlements there plan to add another 18 trailers soon, and these will serve them until the permanent housing units are built.

Settlement Renamed

TA091845 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1835 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Hebron, 9 Aug (ITIM) — The name of the new settlement in the heart of Hebron was changed today from Khirbat ar-Rumaytah to Ramat Yishay.

ITIM reports that the pioneers of the new settlement have been busy in development work, paving access roads and passages, installing a generator, fencing off the settlement site, and putting up four guard towers for the IDF personnel who will guard the place.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger, one of the initiators of the new settlement, has said that the place was leased at the turn of the century by Rabbi Hayim Bagayoff, and that he has the lease, which notes that the terms will be "forever." He claims that there are many other plots of land in the area that belong to Jews, and they should be settled by Jews.

Dismissed Hebron Mayor Mustafa an-Natshah claims that the residents of Hebron are concerned by the presence of the settlers in town, and that there is deep anxiety over the new settlement.

Archeologists are also complaining about the establishment of the settlement in Khirbat ar-Rumaytah, because they claim that this is the site of old Hebron. They say that the tractors that levelled the ground have seriously hit an important archeological site.

Four families already reside in Ramat Yishay, and they enjoy the aid and services rendered by the Qiryat Arba' local council.

The Arabs of Hebron living nearby observe their new neighbors apathetically, and the new settlers have said that they will take action to establish good-neighborly relations.

Hebron Leaders Against Protest

TA101022 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 84 p 3

[Yosef Tzuri'el report]

[Text] Yesterday public figures and clerics in Hebron appealed to Arab elements not to encourage demonstrations and protests in the town today, reasoning that: "In this way you will serve the interests of the Jewish settlers and their supporters in the Israeli Administration."

Security elements are prepared for any breach of the public peace before and after the Friday prayers. Reinforcements have been stationed near the town and, if needed, will be called upon to impose order on Hebron.

Yesterday consultations were held among Hebron's Muslim clerics about a reaction to the two latest events in the town: the tearing up of Jewish sacred books and the new Jewish settlement there. Some of them thought the two events should not be ignored and a condemnation of the desecration of the sacred books could be connected to the evacuation of the Jewish settlers.

As in the past, most of the pressure to demonstrate and protest came from three focal points outside Hebron: the Supreme Muslim Council, the student organizations, and the trade unions. They demanded that the Hebron Qadi call for prayers today in the Makhpelah Cave.

Some of the clerics opposed this appeal. They accepted the position of public figures who had claimed that if a demonstration were held there would be rioting and the settlers would again have a pretext to demand further building and land to consolidate themselves in Hebron. In their view, it is only elements abroad, Arab countries and countries sympathetic to the Palestinian cause, who could, perhaps, help them.

The dismissed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa an-Natshah, said yesterday: "The new Jewish settlement contradicts the call by Qiryat Arba' members for good-neighborly relations. But they are not to blame; it is the authorities." As for the matter of Jewish ownership of the site, Al-Natshah said since there are many Jews living on Arab land, what catastrophe is there if some Arabs settle on a bit of Jewish land?"

The Arab papers in East Jerusalem devote a large space on their front pages today to the new settlement in Hebron.

Approval Granted for Gaza Fishing Settlement*TA101005 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 84 p 3*

[Dani Tzidqoni report]

[Text] It will soon be the turn of Gaza, the largest town in the territories, to be a target for Jewish settlement. The members of the Shevet fishing group were recently informed that the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs has approved the establishment of a village for them north of the Shatti refugee camp on the Gaza coast. This group of fishermen and trawler owners had initially requested the establishment of a fishing village on the Palmahim coast west of Rishon Leziyyon, but their request was turned down, because, among other reasons, security elements are using the territory. The Gaza Coast regional council and the Settlement Department suggested that the fishermen settle in Gaza.

The group members will begin planning the village this year, but its establishment apparently will not begin until next year. The settlers intend to base their income on fishing — which is fairly intensive in Gaza — and sea tourism. However, since it is difficult to imagine the development of a tourism project right next to crowded refugee camps, which are the most polluted of all in the Gaza strip, the group members are now developing a chain of seafood restaurants in Israel, two of which are already in operation on Ben-Yehuda Street and Kerem Hatemanim in Tel Aviv, as an economic backing for their settlement.

Golan Clerics Boycott Israeli Druze Citizens*TA101102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Tension has mounted in the Druze villages on the Golan Heights in the wake of a religious-social boycott declared by the clergymen against Druze holding Israeli citizenship. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the children of some of these Druze were not allowed to enter their schools this morning. Some families also had to buy food in Qiryat Shemona because the Druze villages refused to sell them anything. Our correspondent notes that this is the second time since Israel annexed the Golan Heights that Druze clergymen have declared a boycott of Druze holding Israeli citizenship. The first boycott was rescinded at the request of the spiritual leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif. His representatives arrived at the Golan villages this morning to talk to the Golan clergymen about rescinding this boycott, too.

Army of Southern Lebanon Said Increasing Control*TA091255 Tel Aviv BAMAHAHE in Hebrew 8 Aug 84 p 5*

[Eran Shenkar report]

[Text] Top security sources have told *BAMAHAHE* that the army of southern Lebanon's control has improved there recently, and it has expanded its area of control there. The number of attacks on IDF soldiers in Lebanon has also dropped recently, despite attempts — some evidently successful — to transfer weapons to southern Lebanon via the Al-'Awwali bridges.

The security sources also said that with the backing of the IDF, Haddad's [as published] forces could also be effective, and our approach to the matter has not changed. Similarly, the ability of the army of southern Lebanon to operate more independently has increased, although it needs Israeli support in critical times. The IDF will withdraw from Lebanon when the army of southern Lebanon is capable of carrying out all the routine security affairs on its own.

Policy in Lebanon Called Campaign of Revenge*TA091303 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Aug 84 p 6*

[(Randall Palmer) report from Beirut]

[Excerpt] Lebanese and Israeli sources agree that the latter's policy in southern Lebanon has turned into an open campaign of revenge for the closure of the Israeli liaison office near Beirut. Israel has tightened its stranglehold on the crossing point to and from the south by imposing demands — sometimes impossible ones — on the travelers. Lebanese officials and travelers say that due to this the government is finding it difficult to fulfill even routine tasks, such as carrying out final examinations in schools or constructing roads.

Religious Circles Oppose S. Lebanon TV Station*TA100525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Religious circles in northern Israel have waged a struggle against the television station in southern Lebanon which, according to them, broadcasts missionary propaganda to tens of thousands of homes in Israel. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that the station belongs to CBN, the U.S. Christian network, and that it receives aid from official Israeli elements, including the IDF and the Communications Ministry. Members of the Yad La'ahim religious organization told our correspondent that they have clearly been promised by the rabbis of the Council of Torah Sages and the Council of Torah Scholars that as part of the coalition negotiations, the SHAS and Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members will make an effort to end the operation of the southern Lebanese television station.

First Hungarian Immigrant Since 6-Day War Arrives

TA101135 [Editorial Report] Tel Aviv *HATZOFE* in Hebrew on 10 August carries a report by Mordekhay Resel on page one saying that "one night this week Mikha'el (Gero) arrived in Israel from the town of (Sombet) in Hungary. He is the first immigrant to arrive from that country since it completely closed the 'pipeline' following the 6-day war and the severance of diplomatic relations with us." The report continues, describing the new immigrant's background, mentioning his age, 22, and past history. It says he requested an exit visa several times but was turned down. In conclusion the report says he was informed that if he paid the equivalent of 12 percent of his salary for 18 months he would be given a passport by the Ministry of the Interior.

Bissau Meeting Urges RSA Withdrawal From Angola
*MB091852 Maputo Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT
8 Aug 84*

[Text] Foreign ministers of Africa's five Portuguese-speaking countries have decided to join hands to defeat efforts by armed bandits in Angola and Mozambique. Representatives came from Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe. They reaffirmed the urgency of an unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. The 4-day meeting ended yesterday in Guinea Bissau. Also discussed was the Indonesian occupation of East Timor. The five nations pledged themselves to greater political cooperation in the future. The next summit will be held later this year.

African, European Heads To Meet in Arusha
AB091645 Dakar PANA in French 1212 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Aug (SUNA/PANA) — Twelve heads of state from Africa and Western Europe will participate in a conference

on international socialism which will take place in Arusha, Tanzania, on [word indistinct] and 5 September.

The prefect of Arusha (?disclosed) that 80 percent of the leaders of the various socialist parties will also participate in this conference which will examine the Namibian problem and try to find ways of accelerating its independence. It will also try to work out a strategy that is likely to put an end to racial segregation in South Africa. According to the prefect of Arusha, the presidents of Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania have confirmed their participation. Also, the prime ministers of Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France, as well as the president of the Socialist International, former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor, will be attending the conference.

The president of Burkina Faso, (formerly Upper Volta) and the presidents of the two liberation movements, SWAPO and ANC, will attend the meeting.

ALGERIA

UAE's AL-BAYAN Interviews Algerian Energy Minister GF090936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0658 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Mr Belkacem Nabi, Algerian energy and petrochemical industries minister, has called on OPEC countries to reduce the current production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day to a level that corresponds with the world's oil demand. In a statement in the *AL-BAYAN* newspaper published today in Dubayy, the Algerian minister said he does not consider it appropriate to hold an emergency OPEC conference at the present time. He denied reports that Algeria intends to withdraw from OPEC and said such reports are fabricated in the context of the war that is aimed at breaking the organization.

Mr Nabi, who left Abu Dhabi yesterday within the OPEC delegation on a tour of a number of the organization's member states, attributed the causes of the current surplus in the oil market to violations of production quotas by some OPEC member states as well as by some countries outside the organization, especially the increase in the North Sea oil production this year.

The Algerian minister pointed out that some circles associate OPEC with the Arabs; thus, what befalls the organization befalls the Arabs. Therefore, he added, the war against OPEC is part of the war against the Arab nation and is a means to undermine it. However, he said, there are other circles who do not like to see the organization playing a distinct role in the course of effecting a gradual change in the economic relationship between rich and poor countries.

Asked whether Algeria intends to reduce the price of its gas in pursuit of the reduction announced in some Gulf states, the Algerian minister said he had no knowledge of any reductions in the price of gas in the Gulf region, and that his country will not make any reductions on the price of its exported gas.

Mr Belkacem Nabi welcomed the convening of a summit conference for the petroleum countries following the current tour of the OPEC delegations to discuss the petroleum question and affirm the importance of maintaining OPEC's existence to serve the member states.

President Bendjedid Receives Palestinian Leader LD091215 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Algiers, 9 Aug 84 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN party secretary general, audience yesterday here, Dr Georges Habash, secretary general of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Bendjedid Sends Message to Arab-African Conference LD091214 Algiers APS in English 1011 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Algiers, 9 Aug 84 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN Party secretary general,

addressed a message to the Arab Conference of Solidarity With Southern African Peoples which is being held in Tunis. In this message, the head of state declared: "The happy initiative jointly taken by the Arab States League and the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid to convene this Arab conference of solidarity with the struggle of Southern Africa's peoples represents a new manifestation of solidarity and commitment of the Arab peoples towards the liberating combat of their African brothers still submitted to the yoke of the domination and the colonial and racial exploitation.

"Our conference is held at a crucial time where is deployed an increased vigour in Africa and in the Arab world, as well as the hostile forces to the peoples' emancipation movement. These very forces are trying today to break the unity of action and the action of solidarity naturally existing within the Arab-African solidarity.

"Either in Palestine, Namibia or South Africa it is the same combat which is launched for the achievement of independence and the liquidation of racism and apartheid."

LIBYA

U.S. Called Responsible for Gulf of Suez Mines LD092308 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The statements made by Abu Ghazalah, the Egyptian regime's defense minister and those made by the U.S. Defense Department indicate that it was the U.S. Government that planted the mines in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea to impose its domination over the region and intensify the American military presence there. It also indicates that there is collusion between the Egyptian regime and the American Government in this respect. On this subject, we present this analysis:

Reports have been coming about the explosion of a number of mines in the Red Sea and particularly in the Gulf of Suez and the damaging of 14 ships and the sinking of a Nigerian oil tanker which is the [word indistinct] energy.

Despite the so-called American investigation of these mines, all indications point to the fact that the American Government has used these explosions to deploy its forces in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez and consequently to dominate this economically and strategically important international sea route because it links the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea with the Mediterranean, and thus is the gateway between the East and West.

Political observers affirm that the U.S. Government was behind the planting of the mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez in preparation for its direct military intervention in this important part of the greater Arab homeland on the pretext of what it likes to call the protection of international navigation and to consolidate its imperialist designs in the Arab area.

It has been reported that the Spanish Government has placed the military base of Rota, which is near Cadiz in Andalusia, at the disposal of the American military forces deployed to the Red Sea

and the Gulf of Suez on the pretext of clearing the mines from the region. It has been reported that 4 helicopters and 200 soldiers are being sent, with other forces to follow shortly to the region.

This is as far as America is concerned. As to the British role, four British naval units have moved toward the Gulf of Suez. These units had earlier been participating in a NATO maneuver. For its part, France has announced it wants to strengthen its presence in Djibouti, and hence it was concerned with what was taking place in the Red Sea. This French affirmation was made after a meeting between the French president and the president of Djibouti who is now in France. The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* has denounced this military preparation by the American Pentagon and its Western allies for intervention in this Arab region on the pretext of clearing the mines. The paper says that this proves the exploitation by these treacherous terrorist powers which often engineer crises themselves and try to show themselves as saviors.

The contradiction that has characterized the statements of the Egyptian officials concerning the question of the planting of the mines in the Red Sea prove that this operation resulted from prior planning by both sides. The Egyptian regime's defense minister, 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, has stated that Egypt has not reached agreement with the United States over the date of arrival of the American minesweeper helicopters. While Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt had asked the U.S. Government to send the minesweeper helicopters, he said also that there are no mines in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. On the other hand, Western circles have accused Iran of planting mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. But the Iranian prime minister has denied these allegations, saying that Iran has nothing to do at all with this matter.

There are two factors that affirm that it was the United States that planted the mines: First, the planting of mines is an operation which requires reconnaissance and sophisticated equipment, and second, the United States has a military presence in the region through its forces in Egypt.

The Kuwaiti paper *AR-RAY AL-'AMM* has accused the United States, the Zionist enemy and the imperialist West of being the only beneficiaries of this sordid game in order to escalate the situation in the Arab region. It said that an observer cannot but pause before the suspect movements of the Western fleets toward the Arab region and the Horn of Africa. The United States is now repeating in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez what it had done before in the harbors of Nicaragua, where it planted mines which led to human and economic losses. That aggressive action was overwhelmingly denounced throughout the world.

Reportage on Visit of Iran's Mohsen Rafiqdust

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iranian Minister
LD092303 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
 2200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution on Thursday received Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guard of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is cur-

rently on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Rafiqdust, Jallud Hold Talks

LD091006 Tehran IRNA in English 0908 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, Aug 9, IRNA — Iranian Minister of Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust and Libya's Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud held a four-hour talks here Wednesday on bilateral relations, regional and international issues. Rafiqdust, currently in Libya at the head of a delegation comprising IRGC commanders, reiterated friendly ties between the two countries. He stressed that in the same manner the people and leader of Libya were interested in the Islamic revolution of Iran, officials and people of Iran supported Libya's measures in fighting with U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The IRGC minister, referring to recent developments in the region, emphasized that the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to reach a stable peace and create an atmosphere in which Iraqi people could determine their own fate believed in no other alternative than Saddam's (Iraqi ruler) downfall in order to put an end to the war. He added that those supporting Saddam should know that he would have no place in the future regime in Iraq which would belong to the people — a regime which would join regional progressive countries and would confront the Zionist regime.

Supporting Iran's rightful stance vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war, Major Jallud said that they had fully understood the Islamic revolution of Iran, adding that the victory of the revolution was not only a political but an ideological triumph. He reiterated his country's support for the Islamic Republic and noted that the Islamic revolution did not belong to a nation but was rather an Islamic and Eastern civilization vis-a-vis Western civilization. He said that Imam Khomeyni was the symbol of the victory of the Islamic civilization. Major Jallud stressed that Libya sought Iran's victory in the war and hoped for imminent downfall of Saddam Husayn and added that Saddam hindered employment of facilities of both Iran and Iraq against the Zionist regime.

Rafiqdust Meets Jabir, Al-Khuwaylidi

GF100926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT
 10 Aug 84

[Text] Mr Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister for the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC], who is currently heading a delegation to Libya has met and held discussions with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, chief of staff of the Libyan Armed Forces.

During this meeting the IRGC minister declared the Islamic republic of Iran's firm decision vis-a-vis its struggle against imperialism-Zionism and reaction in the region. He said: We shall eliminate Saddam so that durable peace can return to the region.

In response, Brigadier Yunis Jabir said: Imperialism and reaction advocate the course and policy of Camp David for the region,

but we believe that the only course of struggle against the archsatan is military activity.

The IRGC minister yesterday met with Major al-Khuwaylidi, member of the General People's Congress and assistant chief of staff of the Libyan Armed Forces. During this meeting, Major al-Khuwaylidi first explained the objectives of the People's Armed Forces and the historical ties between the two revolutions of Iran and Libya. He said: We have fraternal ties with the Islamic revolution of Iran. Even before the victory of the revolution, we were by its side. Now, among our People's Forces we have named battalions after Imam Khomeini, Tehran and Iran.

He added: Now we are in the throes of a single war against imperialism and the enemies of the Islamic revolution and this union is a victory for us.

Mr Rafiqdust expressed his appreciation of the brotherly sentiments of Major al-Khuwaylidi and hoped for the success of the Muslim and combatant nation of Libya against imperialism and reaction. He elaborated on the active role of the Muslim and combatant people of Iran in the war and the *modus operandi* of the war by people. He said: The active participation of the people in the war and the multilateral assistance provided by them has changed the meaning of the term war. In Iran, the war is being carried on by the people, and the resolve of the Muslim nation of Iran can only result in victory in the imposed war and the toppling of Saddam.

MAURITANIA

French Ambassador Voices 'Strong Support'

AB091640 Paris AFP in French 1100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Nouakchott, 8 Aug (AFP) — The French ambassador to Mauritania, Bernard Lopinot, on Tuesday reaffirmed "France's strong support for independence and sovereignty of Mauritania," during an audience with Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritania's minister of foreign affairs.

The French diplomat, who was received by the Mauritanian minister for the second time in 1 week, reiterated "France's opposition to any move that affects stability in the region."

"France favors a peaceful solution to the Western Saharan conflict, a solution which must be found by those involved within the framework of the OAU."

Observers note that the restatement of France's position takes place 3 weeks after the exchange of messages by the king of Morocco and the Mauritanian head of state relating to Polisario Front attacks on Moroccan positions in Western Sahara. Mauritania categorically denied accusations by Morocco of providing bases for some Polisario units.

MOROCCO

KUNA Cites 'Sources' on Libyan-Moroccan Relations

LD091249 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Atif 'Audah commentary]

[Text] Rabat, 9 Aug (KUNA) — It was learned here today that the extensive contacts witnessed between Rabat and Tripoli during the present period were aimed at preparing the ground for an official visit by the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, to Libya, the first official visit by him to this country following the resumption of relations after a 10-year break.

A reliable diplomatic source in Rabat informed KUNA that the Moroccan monarch has agreed in principle to visit Libya. However, contacts are still underway at the highest levels to fix the final date. The source expects the visit to take place during August or the beginning of September, which will coincide with the Libyan celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the 1 September revolution. Political sources describe this visit — should it take place — as an important event at the international political level and for the Arab Maghreb region because of the role played by the Moroccan monarch and his differing foreign policy course from that of Libya.

Moroccan-Libyan relations have witnessed a great relaxation following Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Rabat at the end of December 1983, which put an end to the enmity between the two leaders after the Libyan revolution in 1969. It is also reported that his visit had brought about a halt to the Libyan assistance to the Polisario Front in exchange for a Moroccan stand that, although not supportive of Libya in Chad, served its interests. Also following the colonel's visit, relations in various fields were activated, starting with the signing of agreements and ending with improving means of communication between the two countries, freedom of movement of individuals, and the exchange of delegations and other visits. This progress in relations brought about various reactions in the region, Libyan-Moroccan rapprochement being considered to be an important change in the balance of power vis-a-vis the Sahara conflict.

Col al-Qadhdhafi recently adopted a solution to the Sahara question within an Arab framework which was welcomed by Morocco but strongly criticized by the Algerian-supported Polisario Front. On the other hand, Western circles, the United States in particular, being a traditional friend of Morocco, have looked with caution on this rapprochement, which might somehow influence American interests in a vital area such as the Arab Maghreb.

It is known that a Libyan official, who belongs to Al-Qadhdhafi's family and acts as his personal adviser, namely Ahmad al-Qadhdhaf ad-Damm, in coordination with the Libyan ambassador to Morocco, Muhammad Khalifah Abu Al-Qasim, is the architect of this rapprochement from the Libyan side, while the Moroccan Monarch's advisor, Ahmad Rida Guidera and the interior minister, Driss Basri, were entrusted with the task of (?looking after) Libyan-Moroccan relations, which are as yet not firmly established.

It is also known that scores of Col al-Qadhafi's Libyan opponents reside in Morocco; however, their political activity is hardly worth mentioning. Some have left for Western capitals since the development of relations between the two countries resumed. The last Libyan opposition's political activity was in 1982, when one of its leaders, Dr Ahmad Muqriif held a news conference in the Hilton Hotel in Rabat. However, the majority of those residing there now have no political roll and lead a normal life. On the other hand, Libyan opposition magazines were banned from the Moroccan market, even before Al-Qadhafi's visit to Morocco.

A reliable Libyan source confirmed that contacts are underway in order that the visit take place, and he said that it will be a qualitative jump in the relations between the two countries and a big victory for Libya's foreign policy.

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Arab Leaders Support Messages

JN091921 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received messages from the Arab Gulf

and Arabian Peninsula kings and heads of state in response to his messages carried by the Sudanese ministerial delegation which visited a number of countries in the region recently. The president received the messages today when he met with Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, head of the delegation, and Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman, a member of the delegation.

Following his meeting with President Numayri, Shammu made a press statement in which he said that these messages expressed the understanding of the Arab kings and heads of state regarding Sudan's legislative developments, which included all aspects of social life. In their messages, these Arab leaders expressed that what has taken place in Sudan is a comprehensive legislative revolution that has ended the cultural hegemony in Sudan which existed since the end of the last century.

Shammu noted that he and the foreign minister conveyed to the president the Arab leaders' concern about Sudan's stability, national unity and progress on the path of construction. He also noted that the Arab leaders expressed their blessing of Sudan's steps on the Islamic path. It is worth noting that the ministerial delegation will hold a news conference at the Ministry of Culture and Information the day after tomorrow about the results of the delegation's tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE, Bahrain and Oman.

ETHIOPIA

Harboring of Sudanese Dissident Groups Denied

NC091922 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug. 9 (AFP)— Ethiopia today vehemently denied charges by a Sudanese official yesterday that it was harbouring or supporting Sudanese dissident organisations.

The official, retired Major-General Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar, who is first secretary of the central leadership of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), had accused Ethiopia and Libya of backing five dissident organizations which, he said, carried out anti-government operations.

He listed these organizations as being the southern-based Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), the Sudanese Popular Socialist Front, the United National Front, the Progressive Revolutionary Forces and the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Organization.

A spokesman for the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today rejected the allegation as "totally unfounded and baseless," saying the whole exercise was intended to hoodwink international public opinion as to the real nature of Sudan's internal problems.

"Levelling wild accusations against Ethiopia has become a familiar practice on the part of the Sudan which has long been addicted to a smear campaign," the spokesman said.

But he repeated Ethiopia's affirmations in recent weeks of his country's commitment to and respect for the sovereignty, inviolability and territorial integrity of Sudan.

General 'Umar, in his speech to a meeting of the SSU leadership in Khartoum, said plans by the dissidents included assassination and subversive operations, instigating strikes among students and elsewhere, concealment and destruction of food supplies and forgery of domestic and foreign currencies. He gave the total membership in the five organizations as 13,800.

Relations between Sudan and Ethiopia have sharply deteriorated over the past year because of repeated accusations by Khartoum that Ethiopia and Libya are training and arming SPLM rebels. Addis Ababa has firmly denied those accusations as well.

EPLF Claims Over 100 Casualties in Recent Clash

EA091356 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Summary] On 6 August the heroic EPLF forces repulsed an enemy offensive on the left wing of the Hal Hal front which was supported by heavy artillery and war planes. Our fighters inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and forced it to retreat after killing or wounding 105 Dergue soldiers.

UGANDA

Muwanga, Military Delegation Visit North Korea

For DPRK coverage of the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a government military delegation led by Vice President and Defense Minister Paulo Muwanga, including his talks with the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, O Chin-u, see the North Korea section of the 10 August Asia and Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

CAMEROON

Foreign Minister Mboumoua Receives Senegalese Envoy
AB082245 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
8 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr William Eteki Mboumoua, this afternoon received in audience a top-ranking Senegalese Government official. Mr Babacar Kebe told reporters that he was a bearer of a friendly and sympathy message to His Excellency Paul Biya from his Senegalese counterpart, Abdou Diouf. He added that he was currently undertaking a tour of some African countries aimed at encouraging closer ties with sister African states.

Asked to explain the position of the Senegalese Government with regard to declarations made by the former Cameroonian leader shortly before the unfortunate events of 6 April, Mr Kebe said that since personalities go leaving people and institutions behind, both governments should seek to promote their interests for the benefit of both peoples. Before arriving in Yaounde, Mr Kebe had visited Abidjan and is expected to proceed from Yaounde to Libreville, Bamako, and Dakar.

CHAD

290 Million CFA Loan Agreement Signed With France
AB082223 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT
7 Aug 84

[Text] Three financial agreements were signed this morning between Chad and France. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Ndjamena. Lassou Gouara, Chad's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, signed for our country, while Claude Soubeste, French ambassador to Chad, signed for his country. The first agreement, which involves a sum of 290 million CFA francs, provides for the government to purchase vehicles for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Finance and Equipment. Sixty-four vehicles will be purchased and distributed as follows: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform: 36; Ministry of Finance and Equipment: 28.

Goukouni Accused of Betraying 1983 Agreement
LD100842 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT
10 Aug 84

[Text] Chad: Is a split appearing within the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], the Chadian opposition? Two of the GUNT factions, led by Goukouni Oueddei, have just issued a warning. The two are the Western Armed Forces, led by Moussa Medela, and Facho Balaam's National Democratic Union. In a document drawn up yesterday — of which Paris Radio has exclusive knowledge — the two factions accuse Goukouni Oueddei of unilaterally forming a new government supporting only him. According to the signatories, this move by the GUNT president betrays the internal agreement concluded in November 1983.

Bardai Claims Ndjamena Fails To Win Over Opponents
AB082240 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 2000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The neocolonial administration in Ndjamena has sent missions inside and outside the country in order to try and win over the patriotic forces operating in the part of the country under French and Zairian occupation and activists of the Transitional National Union Government operating outside the national territory. Contrary to the results expected by the recognized agents of French and U.S. imperialism, the political offensive toward our patriots in exile has ended in a dismal failure. The emissaries of imperialism sent on unwholesome missions in neighboring countries also flatly failed. They visited Cameroon, the CAR, Nigeria, and various African and world capitals.

Meanwhile, the suspicious and even mystifying idea of the Ndjamena group about a meeting between Chadians alone without the assistance or advice of any African country or friend has convinced no one. In fact no one, not even the countries which are politically closer to Ndjamena, approve of Ndjamena's approach.

According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, several delegations of neighborly countries which visited Ndjamena have expressed views diametrically opposite to the stance of the neocolonial government on the holding of the reconciliation conference. In this connection, our permanent correspondent cites the case of the Niger president who made a stopover in Ndjamena, and the case of Cameroonian President Paul Biya's delegation to that city. In view of the statements made by these delegations, it is obvious that the Ndjamena group is completely isolated on the continent due to its intransigent and extremist position on the projected national reconciliation meeting in Brazzaville. Our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena goes on to say that in the next few weeks, if the Ndjamena clique does not renounce its erroneous position, it will only attract the hostility of African countries, the consequences of which cannot be predicted. In such a case, not even France's assurances can save the clique.

RWANDA

Briefs

Italian Envoy Departs— The MRND [National Revolutionary Development Movement] secretary-general, Bonaventure Habimana, this morning received Mr Michele Martinez, Italian ambassador to Rwanda resident in Kampala, who came to bid him farewell before leaving for his country where he has been called to other functions. [Summary] [Kigali Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 9 Aug 84 EA]

BURKINA

Sankara Holds Press Conference 5 August

AB071720 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Press conference held by Burkinabe head of state Captain Thomas Sankara on 5 August in Ouagadougou — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Director general] I am the director general of the national print media: Good Evening, Comrade President. This time when we are celebrating the anniversary of the revolution, is the time for stocktaking. Could you enumerate in detail the errors that have been committed, because in your last address you took stock of events without mentioning the mistakes made. Could you make some clarifications before us and our colleagues of the world press?

[Sankara] Thank you. I also thank all the representatives of the various news media who have made the journey to Ouagadougou to learn more about our revolution. It is right for you to ask this question because 1 year is a lot for decision-makers. One year is also long enough to make many mistakes. This is why I did not give any details on our errors. I will simply say that we made mistakes because we are young — the revolution is young and also its leaders are young. It might also be due to the lack of [words indistinct] a certain guilelessness due to naivete [words indistinct]. Anyhow, we have had so many problems and it would be very difficult to enumerate all of them today. We have made mistakes each day. That means at least 365 mistakes, and I will not be able to list them all. The important thing is to acknowledge that we made mistakes, and to resolve not to repeat them.

[Name indistinct] of the national television service: Comrade President, in your address to the Burkinabe, you stated that some political clarifications will be made soon. As you know, the people are expecting this clarification. Could you tell us in what direction this will be?

[Sankara] You are asking me in what direction this clarification will be? How many ways could [words indistinct]? What is our present political orientation? You know that our political orientation is given different interpretations and, particularly, experienced differently. It is in this direction that we intend to make some clarifications in order to correct the mistakes committed, to put an end to excesses, and to encourage those who are in the right direction. This clarification is necessary as the Burkinabe keep asking themselves, in effect, who is right? I would therefore like our policy statement of 2 October to be effectively implemented. Those who have been entrusted with this implementation will do their work well to avoid all excesses.

[Kinata] Innoussa Kinata, national television service: Comrade President, in your last address to the nation, you announced the setting up of a Revolutionary Economic and Social Council [CRES]. Will this council be a consultative, an advisory, or a decision-making body?

[Sankara] [passage indistinct] It is very difficult to make a distinction under the revolution, because in order to effectively reflect the true aspirations of the people it must also be a decision-making body. The governing bodies must therefore be democratic, popular, and accept and, consequently, apply democratic centralism which confers on them the right to make decisions on behalf of the people, but which obliges them to return to the people each time for consultation in order to always be in agreement with them. The CRES therefore will be a higher body with which we will consult on a number of decisions, but it will also be a body which, as it grows and if it grows in the right direction, will be the legal mouthpiece of the Burkinabe in some fields.

[Labertine] Labertine, *LIBERATION AFRIQUE*: Mr President, in your 4 August address, you denounced the erroneous interpretation of the popular and democratic revolution, the erosive ideologies, and you deplored the incoherence and contradiction which disturb the militants. What did you mean by that and how do you intend to consolidate the leadership role of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution], as you mentioned in your speech, in order to avoid such situations?

[Sankara] I have noted that there is much interest in knowing what will be the new, or, rather to you, what will be the distribution of (?cards). Well, we must go back and start from the beginning and resume our work, which probably will be tiresome, to consolidate the line we have chosen by denouncing the petite bourgeoisie and all forms of intolerance, and by denouncing and fighting counterrevolutionary influences and actions that may come our way. We must also show that if there were many revolutions, there is only a single revolution in Burkina Faso. We only need time.

[Selhami] Mohamed Selhami, *JEUNE AFRIQUE*: Mr President, my question is very simple, but it interests many people. Mr Sankara, are you a Marxist?

[Sankara] Thank you. Before replying to your question, I would like to know what is Marxism, who is a Marxist, because I have had so many definitions that I hesitate to give a reply.

[Duferre] Lys Duferre from the BBC: President Sankara, how are the relations between Burkina Faso and your neighbor, Ivory Coast, which is a conservative and relatively richer country?

[Sankara] In what is Ivory Coast conservative? I would have liked to have a more precise answer to this question: What ideology does Ivory Coast have in order to better measure the opposition — if any — between our ideology and theirs? However, our relations are good because Upper Volta [as heard] has always maintained relations with Ivory Coast. As I said in my nationwide address, Burkina Faso is open to all countries. In view of this I can say that we have good relations.

Of course, there is always something to be done in order to improve relations. But for our part, we are not at all disturbed by the present situation. If our Ivorian brothers want, we can continue this way, and we can do better. But I see no special difficulty between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso.

Indeed we have opponents in Ivory Coast, many opponents in Ivory Coast. But as revolutionaries, we understand very well that in engaging in the revolution, we are to live with a world which is itself not revolutionary. We must face realities which are not always what we want. We must be ready to live with regimes which are not engaged in the revolution at all, and who may even combat the revolution. This imposes a great responsibility on the revolutionaries. Revolutionaries of this period and those of tomorrow will live in a better world and have an easier task.

As far as we are concerned, since we accept this truth, that is, Ivory Coast is not pursuing revolution but we do, then everything becomes easy. Difficulties, complications, and worries can only exist in the minds of romantic revolutionaries who hope that everyone must act like revolutionaries. We are not romantic. We are therefore not annoyed. This is a reality to which we were prepared.

[Monnet] (?Rivel) Monnet, *FRATERNITE MATIN*: Comrade President, I will take the hint. I have four questions to ask you, still on the relations between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. This is my first question: The two countries are linked by historical ties. This can be seen in the frequent contacts you maintain within the framework of regional and subregional organizations. But concretely, how is the Abidjan-Ouagadougou axis since the advent of the National Council of the Revolution? Second question: Some people speak of a chill between the relations. It is even said that your absence at the last Entente Council in Yamoussoukro [the new Ivorian administrative and political capital] and the canceled working visit which you were scheduled to undertake to Ivory Coast recently are a demonstration of the chill. What is the truth? Third question: Many Burkinabe have been working peacefully for the development of Ivory Coast. Some of them have adapted themselves to the Ivorian realities, but others have not. Comrade President, with the CNR and the new society, can one expect a legal framework for the exchange of manpower? Last question: Comrade President, can one expect an early visit of Captain Thomas Sankara to my country, Ivory Coast?

[Sankara] Thank you. You want to know how is the Ouagadougou-Abidjan axis. This is how I see it: There is one rectilinear axis maintained by Air Ivoire [Ivorian airline company catering for domestic and subregional air traffic] and Air Volta, soon Air Burkina; there is a sinuous, meandering axis represented by the Abidjan-Ouagadougou railroad; there is a chaotic, and very dangerous axis with potholes representing the Abidjan-Ouagadougou road, an axis which also goes across dark areas, forests, and savannahs, from the sea to the heart of the drought in the Sahel; so it is a whole group of complex realities which each of us must apprehend. You wanted its description. You got it.

In your second question you said that according to some people, whom you have not named, which does not make things easy for me, you said that some people, or certain media — which is still not precise — have spoken of cold relations between Abidjan and Ouagadougou, is that your question? Well, we are living here in the warmth of the revolution. Those who are shivering should take the necessary precautions. Between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso, there are all kinds of relations — geographic, historic,

economic, social, and other relations. We cannot erase these relations with an eraser. Ivorians themselves cannot deny the existence of these relations. However, Upper Volta, now Burkina Faso, has embarked on a revolutionary path, and we think that only the enemies of Upper Volta can complain about this. Any Ivorian who likes the Upper Voltan people must accept the Upper Voltan revolution. Any Ivorian who does not welcome the Upper Voltan revolution, does not like the Upper Voltan people. Given this, the question now is where does the cold come from? What is growing colder? Does it mean that Ivory Coast, which had excellent relations with the reactionary Upper Volta, has suddenly grown colder because Upper Volta has become a revolutionary country? This question must only be put to Ivorians.

We are in the warmth of the revolution and we readily share this warmth with all those who are willing to accept it. We cannot force this upon anyone. It would be a pity if brotherly and neighborly peoples cannot share the same joy and enjoy the same warmth.

You have also spoken about the Entente Council. The Entente Council is one thing, and Ivory Coast is another thing, unless you think that the Entente Council and Ivory Coast are the same thing. Would you like to make a clarification? Well if the Entente Council and Ivory Coast are not the same thing, then you had better ask the question within the framework of questions on inter-African relations, but not on Upper Volta-Ivory Coast relations. It seems to me that in your mind, they are two things which boil down to the same. Others also think that you are right, or rather, that your way of putting the question is more accurate when you feel that the Entente Council is equal to Ivory Coast. We take part in the council meetings as a member of an organization to which we must give our contribution.

But this contribution must be critical about the action, the form, and the content of the organization in order to have the permanent assurances that what we are doing conforms to the interests of our people and that the organization does not run counter to the interests of our people. We want to give the organization revolutionary attention. Now, you will understand that we will not always agree with all the methods and that we can be enthusiastic today and become reluctant later and vice versa. Whenever the interests of our people are not well enhanced in an organization, we will adopt the appropriate attitude. I have not been at the summit personally but I was represented by a minister. You must, however, know that in our country a minister represents the people exactly as does the head of state, and so on. The need for the people to exercise the power themselves requires that we invert the protocol.

You also want to know in your last question — in your fourth question — if one can expect me to visit Ivory Coast soon. How far is Ouagadougou from Abidjan, or, I should say, Ouagadougou from Yamoussoukro. Wait and see. Whenever the interests of Upper Volta require me to make trips, I will do it and enjoy the touristic aspects, which I am also keen on. But such tourism can only be on a personal basis. You know that many of my fellow citizens are in your country where they are working. They have been working hard to build your country. We have never considered this to be wrong as such. If the Ivorian people can achieve happiness with the contribution of my fellow citizens,

all the better. But we want this to be done while our nationals are given due respect. We want this to be done with respect for our sovereignty and without any ulterior motives or attitudes that can be compared to the slave trade of bygone times with a modern slant. So one can expect our country to assert its requirements — in this sphere as in all others — for respect for its dignity.

[Saladon] Richard Saladon, *LIBERATION*: We are not only going to talk about the cold relations between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. Ghana and its leader are welcome in Burkina Faso; this is undeniable. Some of its troops even took part in the march-past on the anniversary of the revolution. Forgive me for being direct in my question: Where does support begin and where does interference begin? In a word, can Ghana become cumbersome to your young country?

[Sankara] Support to whom? Interference in relations to what? Interference begins when the people feel betrayed. As long as the people do not feel betrayed, the support will never be too much. Ghana comes to Upper Volta and assists Upper Volta whenever necessary — in the case of happy events as well as unfortunate events. For there is no doubt that there is a communion between the Burkinabe and the Ghanaians. As long as the communion lasts, we will only regret not having done enough for the support to be greater.

We do not have a chauvinistic approach toward the developments. This is why we condemn sectarianism and consider borders a mere administrative demarcation. Borders are necessary to map out areas of authority [words indistinct], but we consider these borders mere administrative divisions. But the wind of freedom, dignity, self-reliance, independence, and anti-imperialistic struggle blows southward and northward and over the boundaries.

We are happy to realize that between Burkina Faso and Ghana the situation is as it is. It must continue to be as it is. Do you think that our relations with any country whatsoever would be strained if such wind blew across our country and all other countries? Do you think that if the wind blowing across Ghana and Upper Volta blew across all countries in the world some countries would threaten each other with apocalyptic weapons? Today, we are talking about the Iran-Iraq conflict. Do you not feel that it would be a good thing if Iranians could go to Iraqis as Ghanaians go to Burkinabe and vice versa? We think this is an example which we hope will be emulated by others. We believe this to be in the interest of the people. Not one is at a disadvantage in this case. Perhaps the only people at a disadvantage are those who want to create antagonism between Ghana and Burkina Faso, because they have other designs.

[Santi] Santi, *ECHO* magazine: Comrade President, I would like to know what Upper Volta — Burkina Faso — feels about the present crisis in the OAU?

[Sankara] We think this crisis is quite normal, desirable and normal, because this is an evolutionary process implying self-criticism. This leads to new assertions. The OAU, as it has always been, can no longer continue, because militaristic designs quickly prevailed over the need for unity.

We have recognized the SDAR because we think that there can be no dilly-dallying about such matters. When a people has chosen its fate and created an organization, this organization should be recognized and respected. Also, we believe no OAU summit can be held in the absence of the SDAR, because a country would be absent. In this event, and if the reasons for the absence are unfounded, Burkina Faso cannot take part in such a game.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, you recently received a member of the International Court of Justice at your Koupela retreat. You certainly examined the Mali-Burkina Faso dispute. What stage have the deliberations of the court reached? Are you optimistic that this conflict will come to a happy end?

[Sankara] Forty-five days after we took over power in Upper Volta, we told the Malian people that we were prepared to work toward a fair settlement of the problem. We removed our veto and all obstacles to a frank and positive dialogue on this question. So the question was a preoccupation for us. I also mean that as spontaneous moves are usually the most sincere ones, we are determined to give the Malian people assurances of our determination, our sincerity, and our profound desire to maintain peace with them. This is why we have returned the ball which was in Upper Volta's court. So we are no longer examining this dossier. We have left it with our partners, whether Mali or the International Court of Justice; we allow them enough time to act or to react. We are not worried about this.

[Djeno] Philippe Djeno, African No 1: Mr President, your Zairian counterpart recently called for the creation of a league of black African states. Were you consulted? What do you think of this statement, this initiative by President Mobutu?

[Selhami] A complement to this question, Comrade President.

[Sankara] Go ahead!

[Selhami] Mohamed Selhami: Do you think that such a league could solve certain specific problems of black Africa? Also, do you think that the Western Saharan conflict, on which we know your position, and the Chadian crisis, on which I would like to know your position, were the actual cause of the present situation in the OAU?

[Sankara] Your question disturbs me mostly because you seem to say — once again I assert that journalists are always the best informed people — that the heads of state have consultations about the famous idea of...what? The league of states...?

[Many voices] ...of black African states.

[Sankara] That is what you seem to imply. At any rate, I have not been consulted. Luckily for me, I was not consulted on the idea. Even if..., what use would it be? Perhaps only those who could contribute something were consulted.

You at *JEUNE AFRIQUE* seem to say that the conflict between the SDAR and Morocco and the Chadian crisis could be the origin of the beginnings of this split in the OAU, as if these two questions — Chad and SDAR — were questions concerning

nonblack Africans and that if these two questions were removed from the OAU there would be greater harmony among black Africans. I am not quite certain that the relations between SDAR, which is a mostly white African country, and certain black African countries are not as good as the relations between those black African countries and other black African countries. So the question is not posed in terms of color.

[Duferre] Lys Duferre, BBC: Mr President, I apologize for being an ill-informed journalist. I, however, want some clarifications. What is the extent of your relations with Libya? Can you mention a few examples of Libyan assistance to your country?

[Sankara] That is a very...not delicate, but in any case difficult, because there are so many examples of Libyan assistance to Upper Volta, now Burkina Faso. We could spend long hours, if not days, counting the examples of Libyan assistance. We have very good relations which continue to develop further on the basis of our respective independence. We are very pleased that Libya respects our independence. This enables us to tell those who avoid Libya like the plague that we have been to Libya and we often go there. I met president...sorry, Colonel al-Qadhafi not long ago. We always examine a wide range of questions. We make criticisms and self-criticisms when we feel each other's criticism can help us change our positions. We also invite Libya to do this. Between revolutionaries there is room for criticism and self-criticism.

[Velira] Noelle Velira, Radio France International: Mr President, during your speech, you made mention of some countries that welcome you with the kisses of Judas or those that support the enemies of your people. Do you count France among those countries and how do you envisage future relations between France and Burkina Faso?

[Sankara] [passage indistinct] As for the kisses of Judas, it was probably only Jesus Christ who was able to see through Judas at the time. As for the 11 others, I am not sure that He was able to make them out. Let's not jump to conclusions and let's not suspect anyone. We know that the Judases know one another and if they are caught in the act of plotting against us, they will betray themselves by this or that act. And since we are on this subject, one can deny everything, but these intentions come out in the end, and the first of the 12 was himself surprised when he was told that he was betrayed by his actions when he was trying to make believe that he was not with the one who was the object of popular vindictiveness. But you have read the Holy Scriptures like everybody else and I don't have to tell you about it.

France has relations with us which could be termed...we think these relations could be better and we want them to be better. We need not repeat this. But for these relations to improve, France must learn to negotiate with the African countries, at any rate with us, on a different basis. But unfortunately this is not the case. We deeply regret that May 1981 helped to transform France, and you are the only people who know that France was transformed. But at any rate, in the way of relations — France's relations with Africa — there was hardly any change. Even if she sides with Africa on some African problem, France takes practically the same path as the previous regime and always in the

presence of the same interlocutors, the representatives of groups from Africa. France today is no different than it was yesterday, and that is why we — those of us who are currently expressing a real African problem — are not yet understood. It even seems as if we are disturbing the tranquillity and the cool nature of Franco-African relations a bit.

We have come with a language of truth, a truth which is perhaps direct and marked with vigor, but a truth accompanied by a sincerity which cannot be found elsewhere. France has been accustomed for too long to a language which I don't want to describe as [words indistinct], but I would rather say that France has for far too long been accustomed to a language of local neocolonialistic valets and under these conditions, it is difficult for them to understand that there are some people who do not want to be in their camp. If France tried to understand this new reality which is being experienced in Burkina Faso as a reality largely shared by several other African countries, and if it made the effort to accept it as it stands, several things would change. But unfortunately they want to consider the case of Burkina Faso an accident, like an accidental phenomenon, perhaps short-lived. No, this is a reality. Things have changed and evolved considerably in Africa, so relations between Africa and its partners must also change in the same way.

[Unidentified reporter from *LIBERATION*] [passage indistinct]

[Sankara] I don't think there is an unconditional friendship. I am sure that even love at first sight has its conditions which bring those involved back to reality and to surprising calculations immediately after these conditions disappear. The friendship between Upper Volta and whatever country — between Burkina Faso and whatever country — is a friendship that demands respect for our sovereignty and respect for our interests, which also requires us to respect our partners. And these conditions are not [word indistinct].

We think we need to have a frank dialogue with France — we think we need truthfulness in this dialogue and this truth should lead us to [words indistinct] friendship.

Since 4 August 1983, the French representative — the French ambassador — has figured that the diplomatic exchange balance between former Upper Volta has let us with a deficit. This means a lot of things. This means that France continues to feel the Upper Voltan position can be interpreted, envisaged, and estimated by whatever measure. This means that on this issue, France considers Upper Volta something new, but it is something new which represents a certain measure of reality in Africa. This is one of the conditions [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, in just over 1 month, you and your African counterparts will meet around the same table with your primary economic partner, France, for the forthcoming Franco-African summit conference. Exactly what do you expect from this summit? A second question: The headquarters of the Economic Community of West Africa [CEAO] is in your country, Burkina Faso, but you didn't make any statement concerning the Diawara affair — I am referring to the funds, the CEAO funds, which were misplaced.

[Sankara] Are you preaching falsehood to learn the truth? Or are you letting yourself [words indistinct] without thinking? Yes, in a little over 1 month, my counterparts and I will meet with our principal partner, France. But you are asking this question a little early. There is a little over 1 month to go and before then more water will flow under the bridge. So, if you return to Burkina Faso at the right time, we will respond to this question on what we expect from the Franco-African meeting because it seems that since May 1981 it has not been Franco-African.

As you know, concerning the Diawara affair, we are in Upper Volta...excuse me, Burkina Faso, and we brought before the People's Revolutionary Tribunals high-ranking officials who misappropriated a donkey, a guinea hen, a chair...this is to tell you that if this affair had been handed over to us, we would have handled it very efficiently and quickly. But, unfortunately, we do not even know at what level it is. Certainly, it constitutes the good fortune of some people, but it also constitutes misfortune for a lot of people — that is to say those Africans who [words indistinct], especially the CEAO, and to them it represents a way of solving their economic problems.

It is unfortunate to observe some people investing our millions and billions in fictitious banks and personal accounts and so on and so forth. We do not understand this. We do not know how to tolerate this. It was decided in Niamey that after 15 days, Mr Diawara — at least the CEAO in conjunction with Mr Diawara — was to make provisions for the return of the funds to the owners, that is to say the CEAO member states. But how many 15-day intervals have gone by since then? We asked for this report but it was not given to us. But the day Upper Volta calls the shots in the management of such institutions, it will run things in conformity with its revolutionary orientation. And no one should be surprised at the procedural methods we will adopt because this is what we apply here. If you brought Mr Diawara here to us, we would judge him.

[Unidentified reporter from *AFRICAN LIBERATION*] I would like to ask you two questions, Mr President. The first is whether one can expect positive results from the revision of the cooperation agreements between France and Burkina Faso. We have just talked about this problem. The second problem is more general. Do you think that in today's world there is a place for an anti-imperialist, nonaligned policy, or at one time or the other will countries trying to defend their independence be forced to fall in line with one of the two superpowers?

[Sankara] Cooperation agreements must always be renegotiated, revised, and they must benefit the countries that sign them — that is to say the people who take part in the agreements. And the cooperation agreements and the colonial treaties that existed between France and Upper Volta, as well as the neocolonial treaties that have linked us, must give way to new types of agreements which will be concluded in such a way that our own interests are taken into account. But our interests must not disregard the interests of others — the interests of our partners. And this must be within the framework of what we have always preached — agreements between peoples and not governments.

Nonalignment is possible. True nonalignment is possible. We believe in it. It is probably difficult, even very difficult, because there is the logic involved that one has neither an ideology nor a clan. We think that we practice this nonalignment. We negotiate with everybody and, at the same time, we criticize everybody. In doing this, we do not consider the strength of and the ideology proclaimed by the interlocutor. Nonalignment is therefore possible. But we have paid the price. We have measured all the difficulties implied in such an attitude, but we have found reason to continue with it and we will continue it.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to ask this question in the name of the *NEW AFRICAN* newspaper of London. Upper Volta is one of the countries which have decided not to attend the Olympic Games. Why did you make this decision and why do you think many African countries decided to participate?

[Sankara] Upper Volta decided not to participate and Burkina has confirmed it. This is not because... [changes thought] at any rate, all this has no great importance, not because we did not have much hope to win medals. No. But in principle we must use these games, like all other platforms, to denounce our enemies. South African racism cannot be Burkina Faso's partner, and we cannot attend such games by the side of those who support South Africa in its racist policy and by the side of those who refuse the warnings and the condemnations issued by Africans in order to weaken racist South Africa. We do not agree with this. This is why we have decided not to attend the games. We are free to not go to the Olympic Games. Our position has not been dictated by anyone. Each of those who have refused to attend the games have their own reasons. Ours is because of the relations that South Africa has had with British sportsmen and Great Britain has never accepted the various warning notes and the numerous protests. Well, since Great Britain has not accepted that, we cannot agree to attend the Olympic Games and feast with them. We do not have the urge to feast with them.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you know, as I do, that what frightens the West, Europe and France in particular, is the term revolution? In your address, there was this sentence that I remember and that is: The revolution cannot be exported. I would like to know whether this was a way of reassuring the countries that are a bit afraid or are cold to the revolution. Without any malice, don't you think that the revolution will be exported because frontiers are merely administrative delimitations?

[Sankara] [passage indistinct] Let us make it clear that our revolution is not going to be exported. But on the other hand it is not at all our intention to coop up the revolution or the Burkinabe into an impregnable fortress. This is not our aim. This revolution is a wind that is blowing and it is at the disposal of all those who want to benefit from it.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, each time it is my turn to have the microphone I have so many questions to ask. I will use the time allotted to me to ask three questions. The change in the country's name, flag, coat of arms, and motto will result in some expenses. I am not an economist. If that is the case, can you give us some details on these expenses? My second question is this: The flag behind you has three colors and certainly they have their meanings. I would like to know what they stand for.

The last question is a request: After the conference, I would like Captain Thomas Sankara to have a group photograph taken with members of the international press, if they agree. [laughter]

[Sankara] Well, if you give me time to go and fix myself up, I will have the photograph taken with you, because when someone is not sure of his good looks, it's better not to take chances. Having said this, do you really think, seriously, that changing the name entails some expense? Well, we hold a different view. We believe that there are no extra costs when you ask the typist to type Burkina Faso instead of Republic of Upper Volta. By counting the number of the letters you can see that he will save some energy. There are fewer letters in Burkina Faso than in Republic of Upper Volta. You save time, energy, and so on. Concerning the existing documents bearing the Upper Voltan letterhead, with time they will gradually be replaced. We print new ones as the supply of the old ones runs out. There are no extra costs. I know that a certain newspaper has already attacked us on this issue. That is good because they have to find a reason to do so. We cannot see how these changes will cost us any more. If there is any country where saving is a religion, where every penny is saved, of course, it is our country. So we cannot commit ourselves to extra spending.

The change of name is as a result of a legitimate need to decolonize everything that is a symbol of our country. This decolonization is made necessary by the fact that we have understood that our independence must also mean the rejection of everything that tends to remind us of the colonial or neocolonial past. What does Upper Volta mean? If they had called it Low Volta or High Volta, that might have been better.

Sankara Tells Cabinet GUNT To Meet in Country 9 Aug
AB092046 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 1900 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held a meeting from 0800 to 1000 on Wednesday, 8 August 1984, under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, to examine ways and means of creating job opportunities in order to resolve the problem of mounting unemployment.

Before announcing some appointments and closing the session, the CNR chairman gave instructions concerning the new appellations of the country. In this connection, all services, all state enterprises and corporations, as well as state institutions are given until 31 December 1984 to make the necessary changes in order to conform with the various appellations.

The CNR chairman also briefed the Council on the efforts of the Burkinabe Government toward uniting and further strengthening certain liberation movements in order to ensure their victory over imperialism and its lackeys. In this connection, the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] is holding a meeting in our country from 9 August 1984 in order to consolidate its unity.

Army Deputy Chief of Staff Sawadogo Dies

AB091458 Paris AFP in French 1445 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 9 Aug (AFP) — Major Amadou Sawadogo, deputy chief of staff of the Burkinabe Army, died on Tuesday at the Val de Grace Hospital, the Burkinabe daily newspaper *SIDWAYA* announced on Thursday. Maj Amadou Sawadogo was wounded on the night of 19 to 20 July in Ouagadougou and was transported shortly after to the French capital where he died of his wounds.

Ex-President Lamizana on Revolutionary Tribunals

AB082310 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 0630 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Tribunals [TPR] are a historic event. This was stated by former President Sangoule Lamizana during an interview granted to the press.

As the first accused person to have appeared before the TPR, he pointed out that at the beginning he asked many questions of himself about the TPR, thinking that they were an infernal machinery meant to crush everything in its way, but later he realized that they were not. According to Sangoule Lamizana, the TPR rather taught him lessons, precious lessons, on the strict management of government property. According to the former head of state, who was acquitted, these lessons should not only be for him but also for today's young cadres, and why not for those who belonged to the Third Republic, to whom the National Council of the Revolution continues to hold out its hand.

Visiting Sao Tome Minister Comments on Ties

AB091745 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 1300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Relations between Burkina Faso and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are in good shape. The establishment of these relations took place last July during Chairman Sankara's official visit to Sao Tome. This visit permitted Comrade Sankara and Manuel Pinto da Costa to sign cooperation agreements in the interest of the two peoples. As soon as these agreements were signed, the revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso exported some meat to this country. Also, it intends to export potatoes, green beans, and hides and skins there for the manufacture of several articles for ladies and men. In return, our country will receive from Sao Tome and Principe all that can be of benefit to the Burkinabe.

Moreover, the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries was mentioned once again at a press conference held here yesterday in Ouagadougou at the Sinimante Hotel by Comrade Basile Guissou, our minister of environment and tourism and his colleague, Comrade Jose Fretlau Chong, the minister of industry, construction and housing of Sao Tome and Principe.

Meanwhile, we invite you to listen to an excerpt of this interview in which the Sao Tome minister recalls the desire of Presidents Sankara and Da Costa to enhance bilateral cooperation.

[Begin recording][Chong] Exchanges between our two countries will certainly be political, economic, and cultural exchanges. First of all, as your minister of tourism said, we want to give a congenial stamp to this cooperation. In fact, we have already carried out a first commercial transaction without the attendant bureaucratic bustle. We are trying to have exchanges in other fields. For instance, Burkinabe nationals can visit our country either as students or as mere citizens. I think that considering the cultural aspect of this cooperation, there will certainly be exchanges of folklore groups, for instance, as is the case with our programs with other countries. This is another possibility. From the political point of view, it can be said that the presence of His Excellency Thomas Sankara in our country even for a 24-hour visit constitutes a clear manifestation of his political will and of his desire to bring our two countries closer together. We think that his presence is the best way to express this desire. I think his visit is the beginning of broad cooperation that will find expression in the political, sociocultural, and other fields.

[Unidentified reporter] We also know that you participated in the festivities marking the first anniversary of the 4 August revolution in our country. What are your impressions?

[Chong] It is sometimes very difficult to say what one feels about a country like yours rich in its traditions and culture, because all this must be said after only a 2- or 3-day visit. But all the same I must say that the joy and emotions we shared with your people, the expression of pride by your people in their speaking and walking and all that we saw — the little children playing in the streets — leave us with the hope that you have made a good start, and we hope that this good start will be crowned with success. [end recording]

Libyan Embassy Becomes People's Bureau

AB092008 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Ouagadougou informs the diplomatic and consular missions, as well as the international organizations represented in Burkina Faso, that the Embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Ouagadougou has been transformed into a People's Bureau of the Jamahiriya. The chief of mission will be called secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

GHANA

USSR Concludes Maritime Pact, Aviation Aid Sought

AB092034 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Ghana and the Soviet Union have concluded a maritime agreement. Under it, the Soviet Union is to grant fellowships to Ghanaians to study in Soviet maritime institutions. The Soviet Union will also assist cadets for the regional maritime academy at Nungua, near Accra, to secure ships for their shipboard training. In addition, provision is to be made for technical assistance in the form of training equipment to the academy. This was

disclosed by the secretary for transport and communications, Alhaji Idrissu Mahama, during a courtesy call on him in Accra today by the Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Semenov. He appealed for Soviet assistance in the training of air traffic control officers and aeronautical engineers as well as for the provision of essential flight-handling equipment. The envoy gave the assurance that his country is willing to assist Ghana in various fields of development because of the long-standing cordial relations between them. He mentioned in particular the interest of his country in the development of the Kibi bauxite in the Eastern Region. Mr Semenov announced that there are now about 1000 Ghanaian students doing courses in the Soviet Union. He said fellowships can be offered for the training of more Ghanaians in the maritime and aviation sectors. The ambassador, however, asked the secretary to make available to him a copy of the maritime agreement and also to indicate the specific areas where the Soviet Union can assist.

Briefs

DPRK Envoy Departs — The outgoing ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Choe U-chin, today paid a farewell call on the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. Mr Choe, who has been in the country for 6 years, is returning home for good. Mr Choe conveyed greetings from President Kim Il-song to the chairman. [Text][Accra Domestic Service in English 1945 GMT 7 Aug 84 AB]

GUINEA

Report on Defense Minister's Trips to USSR, France, FRG

AB091135 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Captain Lancine Keita, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and minister of national defense, undertook working visits to the Soviet Union, France, and West Germany from Saturday, 21 July to Saturday, 5 August 1984 at the head of a delegation of his ministry.

The first visit was to Moscow in the Soviet Union where Capt Lancine Keita arrived at 1100 local time, or 0700 GMT. In Moscow, our national defense minister held a working session with his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Ustinov, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Relations, and the chiefs of staff of the various Armed Forces units. He had fruitful negotiations with these authorities, negotiations which will surely result in increased cooperation between Guinea and the Soviet Union.

During discussions on 26 July with the Guinean community resident in the Soviet Union, the minister recalled the reasons for the military takeover of 3 April and called on the Guineans to help consolidate national unity for the happiness of the Guinean people, who were sorely tried by the defunct regime.

After Moscow, the national defense minister's tour took him to Paris, the second stage of his journey, where he arrived on Saturday, 29 July. On 31 July, in the morning, the minister met with several French Government officials including National Defense Minister Charles Hernu, and General Leclair, who is in charge of military cooperation at the Ministry of Cooperation and Development. At 1700 local time, or 1500 GMT, the minister was received at the Elysee Palace by Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, adviser to the French president, to whom he delivered a message from Guinean Head of State Colonel Lansana Conte for President Francois Mitterrand. On this occasion, the French authorities expressed their complete readiness for broad cooperation between France and Guinea. For his part, the Guinean defense minister expressed hope that permanent contacts would be established between the French and Guinean Armed Forces so that they may exchange views and experiences in the interest of broader and deeper cooperation.

On Thursday, 2 August 1984, at 1030 time, or 0830 GMT, the delegation arrived in Bonn, West Germany, the last stop on the tour. The minister was received by the secretary of state for national defense, Dr [name indistinct], in the presence of our ambassador to Bonn, Lansana Sako. The reception was very warm and cordial. The West German Government also did not fail to demonstrate its desire to cooperate with our government.

IVORY COAST

Nigerian Minister Brings Buhari Message

AB082230 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT
8 Aug 84

[Text] The Nigerian minister of health, Commodore P.S. Koshoni, who arrived in Abidjan yesterday to convey a message from President Buhari, was received in audience this afternoon by the president of the Republic at his private residence in Cocody. Their discussions, which lasted for 30 minutes, centered on strengthening cooperation between our two countries. At the end of the audience, the Nigerian minister spoke to Eugene Koffi:

[Begin Koshoni recording in English fading into French translation] Generally, I have just come to reaffirm the existence of cordial relations between the two governments and the two peoples. Specifically, I came to see the president and get his views on issues that are of special interest to our countries. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Doe on Reason for Resignation Offer to Ministers

AB082251 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT
8 Aug 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, said the opportunity given to Cabinet ministers and other officials last week to resign if they wished to identify with other political parties is intended to preserve the effectiveness of the present government.

Speaking at a Cabinet meeting at the executive mansion this morning, Dr Doe said government officials actively involved in other parties could deliberately neglect their official responsibilities to undermine present government efforts. Dr Doe pointed out that lifting the ban on politics should not stop the government from providing basic services to the people and seeking their welfare. He said government officials' political activities will not be allowed to stand in the way of national development. The head of state said he had given the opportunity to government officials to associate freely with any party of their choice without intimidation, so no one will be forced to join his party. He said it was only reasonable to insist on the resignation of government officials who belong to other parties in order to avoid a conflict of interests that will harm productivity in government. Dr Doe made it clear that the resignation request was directed only at Cabinet and junior Cabinet ministers, the heads and the deputies or assistants of autonomous agencies and public corporations.

Meanwhile, at today's meeting, the acting minister of lands, mines, and energy, Joseph Richards, resigned his position as deputy minister for administration. In letter of resignation Mr Richards said at the moment he was not equipped with the necessary information that will permit him to select a party. He thanked Dr Doe for giving the chance to government officials to select a party freely and pointed out that for the first time in 41 years, he now has the opportunity to participate in a democratic process.

Three Senior Armed Forces Officers Retire

AB092027 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Three senior officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been honorably retired from active service. According to a Defense Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, those retired are Lieutenant Colonel Bai M. Gbala, former political adviser to the now dissolved People's Redemption Council; Major (Kamakah Jangabai), assistant secretary general of the Interim National Assembly; and the minister of education, Major George Boley. The release said the three officers were retired upon their own request.

MALI

Talks Open With Mauritania on Border Demarcation

AB092134 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A working session was held this morning at the Ministry of Interior. The session, which was attended by Malian and Mauritanian experts and co-presided over by Malian Interior Minister Abdourahamane Maiga and his Mauritanian counterpart, Abdoulaye Yall, examined the Mali-Mauritania border demarcation. In his opening address, Mr Maiga said that the meeting demonstrates that the bilateral relations between the two states are exemplary. He further emphasized that Mali and Mauritania have a wide range of ties.

[Begin Maiga recording] The Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Mali, which are united through history and geography, are engaged in the same struggle against underdevelopment and its attendant ills and they have shunned no effort in order to revitalize their cooperation at all levels, especially through the promotion of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and solidarity in the border zones. Mr Minister and Dear Brother, it is in these zones that the most fraternal ties are being woven between our respective peoples faced with the hardships inflicted by the drought which unfortunately continues to hit our two countries with such cruelty.

Mr Minister and Dear Brother, I can assure you of the total availability and goodwill of the Malian side to ensure that our deliberations will lead to concrete results in conformity with the desire of our two leaders. The imminent demarcation of the border line separating our two brotherly countries will not constitute a barrier between our peoples and our states, because for us the principle of clear-cut borders is the privileged tool for good-neighborliness. [end recording]

In his reply, the Mauritanian internal minister emphasized the exemplary cooperation between Mali and Mauritania which he feels demonstrates the legitimate aspiration of our two peoples.

[Begin Yall recording] My present friendly, working visit will make it possible for us to lay another landmark in the infinitely varied relations of brotherhood and friendship between our two peoples, and between our two prestigious heads of state, General Moussa Traore and Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. [end recording]

The Mauritanian minister of the interior was received a moment ago by the president of the Republic.

Maritime Pact With ULB Signed in Bamako

*AB082140 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT
7 Aug 84*

[Text] A maritime agreement was signed this morning at the Ministry of Transport and Public Works between Mali and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union [ULB]. The signing of this agreement takes place after [Transport and Public Works Minister] Mamadou Haidara's working visit to Belgium last February during which the documents were initialed by the two parties. While expressing satisfaction about the signing of the maritime agreement, Alain Reis, ambassador of his majesty the king of the Belgians, stressed the specific character of the agreement which links a landlocked country of the south to a country of the north.

[Begin Reis recording] We have a choice between strengthening relations and maintaining our differences. Here are two different nations — the maritime Belgian nation of the north and Mali, the land-locked state of the south; and yet we resolutely decided together to add another field to our cooperation.

Mr Minister, on behalf of my government, I pay particular tribute to your dynamism and your diligence which enabled the signing of this agreement in such a short time. In fact, this

agreement had already been initialed by the Belgian authorities and you on 21 February this year. It was later ratified by our governments and this explains the fact that we are in a position to sign it today. It is obvious that this agreement is only a framework, but a framework which will enable our maritime organizations to work concretely and in a way that will benefit both parties. The Malian and Belgian maritime organizations have already started negotiations on this concrete cooperation I referred to, especially concerning maritime management, and just before I came here to Bamako I was told that considerable progress has already been made. As far as the Belgian authorities and I are concerned, we are fully convinced that this agreement will lead to fruitful cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

In his answer to the Belgian ambassador, Minister Mamadou Haidara defined the framework of action of this maritime agreement.

[Begin Haidara recording] At the national level, this action falls completely within the framework of the policy of the Democratic Union of Malian People and the Malian Government aimed at freeing the country from its land-locked state and at promoting various modes of transportation as well as the choice of the most economic means of transportation and the progressive control of operations relating to the transportation of goods, thus enabling substantial savings on the global costs of imports and exports.

Your Excellency, on a more general level, it corresponds to the code of conduct of maritime conferences defined by the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Mali and the ULB will be able to respectively handle 40 percent of the maritime freight circulating between the two countries while the remaining 20 percent will go to third parties. Your Excellency, I am pleased to stress that this agreement is the first of its kind to be signed by the Government of Mali and that of another country which is one of the maritime powers, I mean the ULB. This demonstrates all the importance we attach to its implementation. Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, I cannot conclude this statement without expressing my congratulations to you and your collaborators for the untiring efforts you are making so effectively for the establishment of fruitful cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

Senegal River Council Reactivation Urged

*AB091910 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT
9 Aug 84*

[Text] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore received in audience this morning Mohamed Cisse, general secretary of the Council of Economic Operators of the Senegal River States [COFERS], who brought a message from President Mohamed Kouna Ould Haydala to President Moussa Traore. The discussions centered in particular on the need to reactivate the COFERS in order to make it an economic integration tool for the three states of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS]. The talks were held in the presence of Seydou Niare, acting secretary general at the Presidency, and

(Ansoumane Ndiaye), economic counsellor at the Presidency. At the end of the audience, Mohamed Cisse spoke to our reporter (Souleyman Kantra Sissoko) about the issue he discussed with the president of the Republic.

[Begin Cisse recording] We discussed questions relating to our organization, the COFERS, which, as you know, was established in Mali in March 1983 and was aimed at promoting the economic integration of the three countries bordering on the Senegal River. It is indeed a private organization but one which benefits from the aid of our three heads of state who suggested its creation.

The COFERS, in seeking to take part in the economic development of the three countries, wanted and still wants to have its share in the implementation of all joint interstate projects in the area for the benefit of businessmen, workers, and the states. We should admit that the COFERS is presently at a rather delicate turning point and to enable it to continue to exist, everybody's participation and help, that of the authorities and that of businessmen, are needed. We discussed the difficulties with the head of state and he understood them and promised his contribution for the survival of COFERS for the benefit of all. [end recording]

NIGER

Government Receives Saudi Loan for Road Work

AB082258 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
8 Aug 84

[Excerpt] An agreement was signed in Niamey today under which the Saudi Development Fund will grant Niger a loan of 35 million rials, or 4 billion CFA francs. The sum will be used to finance the construction of the new Zinder-Agades trunk road.

NIGERIA

Shell Denies Selling Nigerian Oil to RSA

AB091856 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Shell Nigeria Limited has denied selling Nigeria's crude oil to South Africa. In a letter to the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, Shell's managing director, (H. Hukyias), said that not a drop of his company's crude oil reached the racist enclave either directly or indirectly. Mr (Hukyias) recalled that a similar accusation was made in 1981 and was denied by Shell.

Kwara State Radio To Receive New Transmitters

AB091725 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation is to be provided with four new 10 kilowatts transmitters to ensure that the station is received throughout the state. Governor Adebola Latinwo gave this indication during an unscheduled visit to the radio station today.

SENEGAL

Jawara Arrives in Dakar for Senegambia Meeting

AB091630 Dakar PANA in French 1406 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Dakar, 9 Aug (APS-SEN/PANA) — Gambian head of state El-hadj Sir Dawda Jawara arrived in Dakar on Tuesday morning to take part — in his capacity as vice president of the Confederation of Senegambia — in the seventh session of the Confederal Ministerial Council to be presided over by Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state and president of the confederation.

Dawda Jawara, who is accompanied by a large delegation, including the Gambian members of the confederal Cabinet, was received at the airport by President Abdou Diouf who was accompanied by the members of the Senegalese Government and various other personalities. After the playing of the national anthems and the inspection of a guard of honor, the two heads of state held their first private discussions in the airport VIP lounge. The discussions were later attended by the other nine members of the confederal government which will, during this session, determine the results of the various actions being undertaken to give the confederation the essential means to realize its objectives.

Apart from the president and vice president of Senegambia, the Council of Ministers comprises Moustapha Niasse (Senegal), confederal minister of external relations; Lamine Kiti Jabang (Gambia), confederal minister delegate to the confederal minister of external relations; Medoune Fall (Senegal), confederal defense minister; Ibrahima Wone (Senegal), confederal minister of security; Sherif Saikula Sisay (Gambia), confederal minister of finance; Momodou S.K. Manneh (Gambia), confederal minister of economic affairs; Ali Alieu E.W. Badji (Gambia), confederal minister delegate to the confederal minister of security; Robert Sagna (Senegal), confederal minister of transport; and Djibo Ka (Senegal), confederal minister of information and telecommunications.

Comments on Meeting

AB092122 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] The Gambian head of state and vice president of the Senegambian Confederation left Dakar this afternoon for home at the end of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Confederation. This is the statement he made before his departure, as he talked to our reporter Muhammed Faye:

[Begin Jawara recording in English fading into French translation] This seventh meeting of the Confederal Council of Ministers was held in a very good atmosphere. We discussed many issues in a short time thanks to the effective chairmanship of President Abdou Diouf, president of the Confederation. We discussed the budgets for 1983/1984 and 1984/1985. We also examined two important reports. The first was presented by the

confederal minister of transport and concerns the (Ouetenda-Bambatenda) and Banjul-Baral ferries, while the second was presented by the confederal minister of telecommunications on the improvement of the telecommunications system within the confederation and between the confederation and the rest of the world. Those were some of the topics that were discussed during our meeting this morning. [end recording]

TOGO

Thai Envoy Proposes Establishment of Diplomatic Ties

AB082255 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT

8 Aug 84

[Text] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received the ambassador of Thailand to Paris, Arun Phanuphong, representing Thailand's minister of foreign affairs. At the end of the audience, he told reporters that he discussed with President Eyadema the establishment of relations between his country and Togo at the ambassadorial level.

[Begin Phanuphong recording in French] I had the honor to be received by your head of state. I believe that the honor extended to me is also an honor to my country. I am here as a representative of our minister of foreign affairs to convey the friendly greetings of our government and people to the government and people of Togo. I am also here to propose the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. In fact, we believe that the existing relations between our two countries should be formalized in order to open more opportunities for bilateral cooperation. I have been impressed by the open-mindedness of your people, your love for peace, and your spontaneous hospitality. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister on Luanda-Lisbon 'Crisis'*AB092111 Dakar PANA in French 1355 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] Bissau, 9 Aug (ANGOP/PANA) — Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge asserted to the PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY (ANOP) in Bissau that there is a crisis between Luanda and Lisbon that cannot be denied.

"[Words indistinct] circulation and the presence of counterrevolutionary representative groups operating from Portugal against the Government of Angola have created a real crisis in bilateral relations between the two governments," the Angolan minister added before flying to Lisbon at the end of the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of "the five" Portuguese-speaking African countries which took place in Bissau.

"We believe that the harmonious coming together of the two countries must naturally come about through the taking of unambiguous positions, and that it is only when Portugal clarifies its attitude that it will be possible to envisage bilateral cooperation," Paulo Jorge explained. When in Portugal, he is expected to hold discussions with his Portuguese counterpart, Jaime Gama, it was learned. "Certain Portuguese papers are also responsible for the poisoning of relations between the two countries," said the Angolan foreign minister, adding that it is being said in some Portuguese political circles that cooperation with Angola costs much to Portugal. We had the opportunity to assert that this is not true.

Concerning the negotiations between SWAPO and South Africa, the Angolan minister defended the continuation of the "political dialogue envisaged by Cape Verde." Mr Paulo Jorge considered as "significant" that South Africa is willing to meet with SWAPO without the presence of the "internal parties" of Namibia. According to the Angolan minister, "the discussions, which started in Lusaka and continued in Cape Verde, will not stop there." The two sides are ready to meet again in order to try to gradually eliminate the obstacles which have been hampering their efforts to end the hostilities," Paulo Jorge added in his interview with ANOP.

The Angolan foreign minister deplored the fact that the withdrawal of the South African troops is very slow because the troops are still about 40 km from the border between Angola and Namibia. Paulo Jorge also accused South Africa of systematically finding pretexts of all kinds to delay its eventual withdrawal from Angolan territory and to pursue the second stage of the negotiations.

On East Timor, he advocated immediate discussions between Portugal and Indonesia in the presence of Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] — discussions which, according to him, must be directed by Lisbon.

Dos Santos in Yugoslavia for Working Holiday

For Angolan and Yugoslav reportage on the working holiday to Yugoslavia of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, including his talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 August Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Armed Forces Reported To Kill 200 UNITA 'Bandits'*MB091534 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] Our Armed Forces annihilated 200 UNITA bandits in recent operations mounted in Baixo-Longa commune. This was revealed by Manuel Francisco Tuta, the coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party Cuando Cubango Provincial Committee. The party official, who was speaking during the opening session of the third ordinary meeting of the party provincial committee, underlined the achievements made in the political-military field, namely the party growth and the victories recently won by our defense and security forces.

Comrade Manuel Francisco Tuta also briefly reviewed the political, economic, and social life of Cuando Cubango Province, a theme which has probably dominated the proceedings of the party provincial committee meeting which has been taking place in Menongue since yesterday. It should be noted that Comrade Lucio Lara, the Central Committee secretary for organization, is in Cuando Cubango Province to review the proceedings of the meeting.

MALAWI

Finance Minister, Zambian Address Cooperation Meeting*MB091026 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Aug 84*

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Edward Bwanali, has said that Malawi and Zambia need to consolidate their existing political and economic relationship through bilateral cooperation in all fields of human endeavor.

Mr Bwanali was speaking today at Kwacha international conference center in Blantyre when he opened the second Malawi-Zambia permanent commission of cooperation meeting to review joint projects launched at the first meeting in Zambia last year. Mr Bwanali, who is cochairman of the meeting, called on the delegates to undertake careful and long-lasting programs which enable effective economic participation on both sides for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking in reply, the leader of the Zambian delegation, who is the minister of national planning and development, Dr Meebelo, said it was imperative that Malawi and Zambia together work harder than before because both countries were facing unprecedented economic problems. Dr Meebelo said the economic constraints faced by the two countries need not daunt them but should be used as a springboard from which to remove barriers and bring about economic recovery.

This afternoon, the ministers heard progress reports from the three main subcommittees which run joint cooperation programs. They discussed at length the possibility of establishing permanent regional committees charged with the responsibility of handling border issues. The report called for continued exchange of expertise and materials for manpower training between various ministries of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mineral Resources Minister Leaves for Visit to USSR

*MB091207 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] Abdul Magid Osman, minister of mineral resources, has left for the Soviet Union where he will take part in the 27th International Congress of Geology. The Mozambique geomorphological map, which has been prepared in our country for first time, and a provisional map of the rock formation of the country's far north will be presented during the congress.

Apart from taking part in the congress, Minister Abdul Magid Osman will assess with the Soviet authorities various aspects of bilateral cooperation in the field of geological sciences, namely coal, hydrocarbons, and granite.

RENAMO Warns RSA Against Military Aid for Maputo

*MB100641 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
10 Aug 84*

[Text] Mozambican rebels have warned South Africa not to send troops to back Frelimo. The rebel Mozambican National Resistance, RENAMO, warns that if South Africa intervenes directly in support of the Mozambican Government, its troops will face a military response from RENAMO guerrillas.

The warning follows reports that South Africa has been supplying Mozambican forces with helicopters and logistical support. The South African Government has confirmed this support, but a government statement in Pretoria says the government is not supplying Mozambique with helicopters or equipment which is denied as a result of the arms embargo against the country.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Says SWAPO Abducts Six Civilians

*MB091046 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT
9 Aug 84*

[Text] Six Namibian civilians are reported to have been kidnapped by SWAPO guerrillas. A statement by the South-West Africa Territory Force [SWATF] says a group of four SWAPO guerrillas abducted the civilians in northern Namibia last Saturday. The statement says that the security forces later found the civilians' burned out vehicle allegedly taken by the abductors.

SWAPO on U.S. Foreign Policy's 'Alarming Disarray'

*EA091344 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 8 Aug 84*

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpts] Since he came into office in 1981, Reagan's foreign policy has been in alarming disarray in all parts of the world. It is a well-registered fact that Reagan's rigid confrontational stance as characterized by his incomprehensible resurgence of anticommunism has extensively funded Zionist Israel and fascist South Africa's (?bias for) belligerency.

In southern Africa the cowboy regime's policy has been seeing-sawing between outright alliance with satanic racist South Africa and a previous face-saving but unveiling attempt at asserting itself as a dove of peace. After acceding to power in 1981, Reagan publicly declared racist South Africa as a friendly country and a war-time ally. To this end his administration has evoked a policy of so-called constructive engagement which seeks to strengthen American-South African ties.

It is noteworthy to point out that the fascist South African occupation of southern Angola started in 1981, the year Reagan came to power. This year, when Reagan is due to run for reelection, the Botha regime announced its so-called disengagement of its troops from the Angolan territory. Since this is a presidential election year in the USA, all these are merely Reagan-Botha joint ploys aimed at making the American electorate believe that the so-called disengagement announcement did not signal any chance of [word indistinct] by racist South Africa nor did it (?help)[word indistinct] in the talks with Angola in Zambia recently, where the American crook Chester Crocker acted as the umpire.

The American policy in the developments in the Middle East and southern Africa is incontrovertible. The timing of their occurrences is self-explanatory. That is why it is absurd to hear claims that these events have enhanced the U.S. public standing. The Reagan regime is being condemned throughout the world for its military involvement in every part of the world.

In short, Reagan's home and foreign policy do not allow him to walk tall at all. Instead, they are a burden on his shoulders. Thus, Reagan does not fit for reelection.

Down with imperialism led by the U.S.! Forward with progressive forces the world over! Everything and every effort for the struggle! All for final victory!

SOUTH AFRICA

Logistical Support Provided to Mozambique

*MB091652 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] The South African Department of Foreign Affairs says part of the logistical support South Africa promised to Mozambique to protect the Cabora Bassa powerlines has already been delivered.

In a statement released in Pretoria, the department says there has been wild speculation recently about the type of support that South Africa is supplying Mozambique [words indistinct] the Nkomati Accord. The statement has referred to an outline by the minister of defense who [word indistinct] that no weapons or equipment which are denied to South Africa as a result of the weapons boycott will be supplied to Mozambique.

The department says that South Africa will nevertheless supply other logistical support to help Mozambique guard the powerlines inside that country. The statement adds that the protection of the Cabora Bassa powerlines is receiving the continued attention of the Joint Security Commission that was established in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

Radio RSA's Africa desk says South Africa has not received electrical power from the Cabora Bassa scheme since October 1983.

Sources in Lisbon say there were about 20 pylons on the supply line linking Cabora Bassa with South Africa which needed repairing. They expected the lines to be fully operational before the end of the year, although repair work was slow because of the security situation.

Further on Support

AB091335 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9 (AFP) — Mozambique has taken delivery of part of the "logistic support" promised to it by South Africa under last March's Nkomati Pact to help guard a vital electricity powerline, the Foreign Ministry said here today. The ministry added that the support did not include any weapons or equipment denied to South Africa by the international arms boycott. Mozambican troops are guarding the 1,200 km (745 miles) high voltage line bringing electricity from the giant Cabora Bassa dam in northwest Mozambique to South Africa from attacks by anti-government rebels of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

A ministry spokesman said Wednesday that there had recently been "wild speculation" about the type of support supplied to Mozambique. He noted that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan had told parliament in May that it would include medical supplies, rations and vehicles. General Malan said that no weapons or equipment which was now denied to South Africa as a result of the weapons boycott, for example helicopters, would be given to Mozambique.

However, South Africa would supply "other logistical support", including medical supplies, rations and vehicles to Mozambique to help it guard the powerline on its side of the border.

The spokesman added that the protection of the powerline was receiving the continued attention of the joint security commission established by the Nkomati Accord, under which South Africa would stop supporting the MNR and Mozambique would curb the activities of the anti-apartheid African National Congress.

The dam and its distribution network have been prime targets for sabotage by the MNR, which is still fighting in spite of the Nkomati Pact. The dam would normally provide about eight per cent of South Africa's electricity needs, but supplies have been cut since an attack by guerrillas in October 1983. Electricity was supposed to reach South Africa last Thursday, five months after the signing of the security agreement, but reports say there are more lines down now than when an agreement on power supplies was signed in Cape Town between Portugal, which owns the dam, Mozambique and South Africa last May.

Some logistical material was sent to the Mozambican Army early last month via Zimbabwe. Sources in Zimbabwe said a convoy of seven South African landrovers had crossed Zimbabwe carrying goods, mostly ground coverings for military tents. The vehicles were driven by Zimbabweans at Harare's insistence, the sources said.

Johannesburg Critizes Mugabe's Move to Socialism

MB100753 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] What is happening in Zimbabwe today must be seen as a product of the inevitable failure of the Westminster system applied to a unitary state in multiethnic Africa. Stripped of jargon, the purpose of the ZANU-PF congress being held this week is simply to follow the lead of the rest of the continent when faced with deep ethnic divisions: Declare a 1-party state and impose the will of the ruling group by force.

The alternative — reforming the constitution system to satisfy the demands for group political rights — has proved too complex a political exercise for most. Thus in Harare, to the praises of African heads of state present, leaders of ZANU-PF are meeting to establish what the congress agenda describe as the supremacy of the party over the state.

The phraseology is orthodox Marxism-Leninism, as is the declared aim of bringing about the projected 1-party state under the vanguard leadership of the ZANU-PF, and the reorganization of the party with a 15-man politburo as the real power. That is in accordance with the wishes of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who makes no secret of his fervent intellectual commitment to the theories of Marx and Lenin. He himself acknowledges that few in the country, or his party, or even among his lieutenants, understand or agree with the theories.

No matter. He is intent on turning Zimbabwe into a laboratory for testing his beliefs. Nor does the experience of his colleagues concern him. One of his guests this week is President Samora Machel, who boasted at independence that he would turn Mozambique into the first truly Marxist state in Africa. Later, he said he had been mistaken and would welcome capitalist enterprise, but nevertheless saw his country deteriorate so badly that, when drought struck, more than 100,000 people died in a 6-month period last year.

To Mr Mugabe's north is President Nyerere, recognized as the intellectual leader of so-called African socialism. This week an official report revealed that the huge network of government-owned companies in Tanzania had last year earned barely 6 percent of their budgeted revenue. The country's finance minister reacted by warning that foreign aid amounting to 500 million rands per year would be needed for the next 3 to 5 years to save the economy.

Not even the experience of the fountainhead of his political wisdom — the Soviet Union — is enough to deter Mr Mugabe. In that country, scientific socialism was applied to agriculture to provide a model for the world. The result has been a disastrous series of crop failures over the years, and the humiliation of having to rely on the 5 percent of the agricultural land that is still in private hands for nearly one-third of the total harvest.

Yet Mr Mugabe is determined to press on with his experiment, to the applause of other African leaders who have themselves tested similar theories and failed, and regardless of the wishes of the Zimbabwean people.

Official Comments on Amendment of Customs Union Pact

*MB100603 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] The director of the Multilateral Cooperation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Dr (Gerrit Olivier), says the customs union agreement between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland should make a greater contribution to the economic prosperity of southern Africa in which the four countries may cooperate on a basis of interdependence.

Interviewed in Pretoria, Dr (Olivier) said South Africa had already held talks with her three neighboring countries on the possible amendment of the customs union agreement to accord to a greater degree with the economic realities of southern Africa.

Louis Nel Cites U.S. Investment, African Trade

*MB091842 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Aug 84*

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says although 150,000 people, 30,000 of them white, are employed by American companies in South Africa, the presence of these companies is not decisive for the survival of the country. Nevertheless, up to 750,000 people, most them black, are dependent on American companies for their living.

Addressing a meeting of the Institute for International Affairs in Pretoria, Mr Nel said that most blacks were against the withdrawal of investments. He said they also rejected the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

Referring to South African trade with Africa, Mr Nel said that only four African countries did not have economic ties with South Africa. He said the four exceptions were probably due to a total lack of potential trade with South Africa or debt crises.

Johannesburg Comments on U.S. Disinvestment Actions

*MB091053 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 8 Aug 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The recklessness of South Africa's enemies in the United States is apparent from the decision by the Washington City Council to withdraw investments of 40 million rand to companies which do business with South Africa. This economic boycott action is not only detrimental to South Africa, and especially the black workers, but it is also disadvantageous to the United States, which has to cope with an extremely unfavorable balance of payments and unemployment problem. Similar measures are being enforced in four states, Michigan, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Nebraska, and a proposal has also been tabled in the New York City Council that investments be withdrawn from companies which have South African interests. In addition, wide-ranging sanctions against South Africa are being considered in a Senate committee which has to decide on amendments to the American Export Administration Act.

At the request of the Ex-Servicemen's Council of the District of Columbia, an investment consultant has examined the effects of such boycott actions of the state's [as heard] pension funds. A senior consultant has estimated that a typical pension fund such as that of the State of Ohio could cost 100 billion dollars over the next 30 years.

In evidence before the American Congress, financial experts said that the withdrawal of investments could have a serious adverse effect on the country's unfavorable balance of payments and on the rate of unemployment in the country. It is pointed out that the unilateral banning of weaponry to South Africa introduced by the Carter administration cost the United States some \$15 billion in foreign exchange and 750,000 job opportunities were sacrificed. Another adverse effect the cost of which cannot be estimated is the influence such boycotts exert on the competitiveness of the United States on the world market.

Comments American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz: There is apparently a perception in our government that individual trades can be turned on and off like a light switch to induce changes in the domestic and foreign policies of a host government. As a result the position of United States goods in world markets is eroding as our trading partners increasingly see evidence that we cannot be counted on as a reliable supplier.

And that about sums it up.

Jackson Visa Application To Be Processed Normally

*MB090908 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Aug 84*

[Text] The application by the black American civil rights leader, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, for a visa to visit South Africa will be processed in the normal manner when it arrives in Pretoria from Washington in a few days. This assurance was given in Pretoria by a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs.

Mr Jackson, who failed to capture the American Democratic Party presidential nomination, applied for the visa in Washington yesterday. He wants to visit South Africa this month with a delegation of ministers of religion and businessmen.

Pik Botha Denies RSA Using Forced Removals

MB091213 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pik Botha has denied that forced removals take place in South Africa. The foreign minister told a public meeting in Durban last night that such claims are made by what he called South Africa's enemies to discredit the country. Botha says the country's enemies first use apartheid to attack South Africa, and when that fails, they claim that South Africa was destabilizing the region. Botha says the latest weapon to attack the country is forced removals. Botha defended the policy of relocation, saying that no country could allow uncontrolled movement to urban areas.

Colored Leaders Comment at Election Meetings

MB090754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, says Colored youths are being undermined at schools by people with Marxist tendencies. He was speaking at an election meeting at Rosedale in Uitenhage. The Transvaal leader of the party, Mr Jack Rabie, said the Labor Party would demand back the rights taken away from its members as soon as his members filled seats in the same senate hall, where the rights had been infringed in the first place.

A member of the Executive Committee of the People's Congress Party, Mr Les du Preez, has said at a meeting at Eersterus that boycotts served no purpose and that progress can be made only through negotiation and dialogue. Referring to a planned schools boycott called for by the United Democratic Front on 15 August, Mr du Preez warned young people not to act irresponsibly now or during the election. He said a peaceful dispensation without bloodshed was now within the reach of Colored people. Mr du Preez also referred to compulsory military service for Coloreds and said when full citizenship became a reality, it would be the duty of Coloreds to do national service.

President's Council Viewed as 'Ultimate Guarantor'

MB091101 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "The President's Council"]

[Text] The President's Council [PC], perhaps the biggest unknown in the public mind as far as the country's new constitutional system is concerned, is in the news after the resignation of two ministers — including the most senior member of the Cabinet after the prime minister — to make themselves available for

nomination to the council. There is an obvious intention, as commentators have been pointing out, to make the council a body of the highest standing.

That is essential in view of the place it will occupy in the constitutional framework. It is ironic that the PC, crucial as it will be to the success of the new dispensation, will reflect that success by the infrequency with which it will be called upon to function in the legislative process. It will have two main tasks. One will be to undertake investigations and advise the government on matters of public interest. In that sphere, it will be acting as a group of political, social, and economic experts. The other task is to decide on disagreements among the houses of parliament that are referred to it by the state president. In that sphere, it will be acting as an arbiter of last resort, and the less active it is in such a capacity, the better will the parliamentary system be functioning as it was designed to function.

As an arbiter of last resort, the PC will in effect be a backstop, a guarantor of governmental continuity, if the houses of parliament should become deadlocked over a piece of legislation. Its role in ensuring political stability is therefore indispensable.

At the same time, however, the most characteristic feature of the new parliament is the manner in which it has been structured to achieve government by consensus. By definition that means the system will be geared to ensuring that insurmountable deadlocks could not occur. That is the whole point to the consensual structures that will provide multigroup representation in both the executive and legislative authorities as well as in the joint standing committees of parliament. Only in the unlikely event of all those mechanisms failing would the PC enter the legislative process. It would have no originating legislative power, but would merely decide between alternatives already passed by the houses, and even then only if the questions were referred to it. Ideally, it will busy itself with the studies and advice that constitute the first part of its work.

The leaders of government and the major parties in all three houses of parliament will certainly wish to ensure that it need not be brought into the legislative system at all. The real authority of the PC will therefore derive not so much from what it is seen to be doing as from the simple fact of its being there — the ultimate guarantor of stable government in South Africa.

Hand Grenades Kill Man, Damage Durban Police Station

MB091042 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] A man has been killed in a hand grenade explosion near Inanda police station in Durban. The explosion was one of several that rocked the Inanda police office complex late last night.

A first hand grenade attack damaged a house in the Indian married quarters of the complex, but no one was injured. A man was killed in a second explosion when a hand grenade was thrown in the vicinity of the police station's office complex.

Police say they suspect that the man killed was responsible for hurling the grenade. Forensic experts are investigating the origin of the hand grenade, but no further details are available.

SWAZILAND

Security Agreement Signed With Mozambique

MB100931 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER 10 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[OBSERVER reporter Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] Swaziland has signed a security pact with Mozambique. This was confirmed by the commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane, yesterday.

Under the pact the two countries will open lines of communication on security matters.

The commissioner this week led a delegation to Lomahasha where the pact was signed with a major general and other five senior officers of the ruling Frelimo.

Mr Simelane denied that the signing of the pact has anything to do with this week's clash between Frelimo and the rebel group, Mozambican Resistance Movement, at Sitsatsaweni in the Lubombo District. But Mr Simelane said that the matter was discussed.

He said: "We are neighbours with Mozambique. In order to have proper security for Swaziland, there is need to communicate with that country's security forces.

"We have no problem with our other neighbour, South Africa, since we have an extradition treaty with her. We have none with Mozambique but we are discussing it."

He said the African National Congress (ANC) infiltration in April this year was a result of non-communication between the two countries.

"The ANC took us by surprise because of the lack of communication. If there were channels of communication we would have known that they were coming," said Mr Simelane.

He said the possibility of an extradition treaty was being discussed at a political level between the two countries.

He said they also discussed repatriation of hundreds of Mozambican job seekers in Swaziland.

In the near future they will be repatriated to their country. The idea of the pact was initiated by the commissioner of police, who approached the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, during the ANC skirmishes with Swazi security forces.

The delegation also discussed sporting links between the two countries.

A security committee was also formed by the two countries. The committee consists of six of Swaziland's security personnel, including Mr Simelane, and the others are from Mozambique.

Mr Simelane described the talks as fruitful, gentle and a success. He said both countries were going to benefit from this committee. Mr Simelane's delegation included the deputy commissioner, Mr Edgar Hilary, Mr Sandile Mdziniso and three senior officers of the Umbutfo Defence Force.

Meanwhile Mr Simelane was all emotions when he was told that Mr Anthony Dlamini who was seriously wounded during the ANC "infiltration" will today return to work. One of Mr Dlamini's eyes is blind as a result of the confrontation. A party will be held for him at the Manzini Police Station at 12 noon today.

Minister Denies Clash With Mozambican Soldiers

MB091211 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The minister without portfolio, Mr Nsisi Mhambi, has described as incorrect reports by both the local and the international media that Swazi security forces clashed with the Mozambican Army over the weekend.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Mhambi said that he was reliably informed on Sunday of a clash between Frelimo and rebel units of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RENAMO] on the Mozambican side of the border. He said that in the ensuing hour-long shootout between two sides a Frelimo soldier was critically wounded and crossed on to the Swazi side of the border where he was picked up by Swazi security forces who immediately reported the matter to the Royal Swaziland Police.

Mr Mhambi said that after consultations with our police and his office, it was agreed that the Swazi Government will take the injured soldier to the hospital for treatment. He added that some 60 Mozambicans who had also crossed into Swaziland during the fighting with RENAMO had been sent back to Mozambique.

Government Rejects RSA Decision on KaNgwane

MB091130 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Aug 84 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Swaziland is determined to regain its territory from South Africa in spite of an announced intention by the republic to grant KaNgwane self-rule with its own Cabinet.

A spokesman for the Supreme Council said Swaziland stands resolved to pursue the King's example in efforts to negotiate with the South African Government to get border readjustments — thus leaving Ngwavuma, KaNgwane in Swaziland. [as published]

"We still stand where we did when the King was here and we have not moved an inch," Mr Robert Mabila, secretary of the council said.

It was revealed yesterday that South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, sent a message to the prime minister early yesterday morning warning that the republic would announce its intention to grant a request to the KaNgwane legislative assembly granting the homeland self-governing status.

Nation Summoned by Queen for Meeting 12 Aug
MB100848 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The entire nation has been summoned for a meeting in Lobamba on Sunday.

The announcement was made on behalf of the Queen Regent Ntombi by Mr Mphini Ndzimandze in the Lobamba Royal residence.

"People from all corners of the country are summoned to attend this meeting on Sunday, August 12," the announcement said.

It is not known who will address the meeting, but it is possible that this could be Queen Regent Ntombi's first speech to a public meeting in Lobamba since she was installed after the ousting of Inkosikati Dzeliwe [former queen] last year.

Meanwhile the cleansing of the Emakhosikati [king's wives] continues.

Regiments who had been asked to converge on Lobamba yesterday were asked to come back today, but it is not known when their actual participation in the rites will be required — but possibly before the national meeting on Sunday.

Liqoqo Member Leaves for ZANU-PF Congress
MB091830 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] A member of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, Dr George Msibi, left the country today for Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend the second congress of the ZANU-PF party being held in Borrowdale in Harare. The congress is being attended by delegates from Eastern Europe, Southern African Development Coordination Conference member countries, and many other African states. The congress started on Wednesday and ends on Sunday. He was seen off at Matsapa Airport by the secretary of Liqoqo, Mr Robert Mabila, and the chief of protocol, Mr J. Dvuba.

ZIMBABWE

Second National ZANU-PF Congress Continues

Mugabe Discusses Socialism

MB091956 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says after the second national congress the ZANU-PF will not tolerate double-faced leaders who preached socialism during the day and capitalism at night.

Comrade Mugabe told delegates attending the congress that opened in Harare yesterday the congress is a crucial one and that radical changes should be made after the congress.

The prime minister, who was also addressing workers who were demonstrating in support of the congress, said the transformation of Zimbabwe into a socialist society should start with the leaders themselves. Comrade Mugabe said unless the leaders transform into true socialists the (?road) into socialism would be a difficult one. The prime minister also [words indistinct] the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions so that they can sit with [word indistinct].

Earlier foreign delegates attending the congress disclosed their continued support for the ruling party to eliminate the political struggle.

1-Party State Resolution Tabled

MB091850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, Aug 9, SAPA — The congress of the ruling ZANU-PF party of Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is to be asked on Saturday to approve a puritanical leadership code that forbids senior party officials to be involved in commerce, owning more property than personal needs require, appearing drunk in public or slovenly dressed.

According to a report issued tonight by ZIANA, Zimbabwe's domestic news agency, the congress will also consider for approval major resolutions which the party expects to become government policy.

The first resolution calls for the establishment of a one-party state, but adds that this can be accomplished "within a reasonable time" — an apparent compromise with the realities of Zimbabwean politics which is governed by a Constitution with a bill of rights that can be changed only by all the votes in the House of Assembly.

Other resolutions call for compulsory political education, an overhaul of the country's land tenure system (half the country's rural land is still in white hands), wages above the poverty datum line, a parliamentary system that does away with the senate, introduction of a national health system, and the provision of a system to protect women's rights.

The draft leadership code states the party believes that "a leader who concentrates on acquiring property, or who personally engages in the exploitation of man by man, rapidly becomes an enemy of socialism and of the masses of the population."

The congress is half a day behind schedule. Today the 6,000 delegates chanted and ululated to the speeches of 60 foreign visitors expressing support for the party and its policies.

DPRK, PRC Delegates Speak

*MB091225 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
9 Aug 84*

[Excerpts] The historic second ZANU-PF national congress entered the second day today with the haeds of foreign delegations delivering their fraternal messages. The delegates pledged to continue supporting the ruling party in eliminating political saboteurs.

The delegation from the DPRK praised the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, for working to achieve unity since independence and condemned attempts aimed at destabilizing Zimbabwe's hard-won independence. The PRC delegation expressed the Beijing government's determination to help ZANU-PF in its future endeavors. The Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, sent a message which was read on her behalf by Comrade Mugabe.

Earlier today, the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Heroes Acre. Comrade Machel was accompanied by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; a Frelimo Central Committee and Politburo member, Comrade Marcelino dos Santos; the Mozambican ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Rafael Maguni; and several government officials. The Mozambican leader was welcomed at Heroes Acre by the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, who took Comrade Machel on a conducted tour of the Heroes Acre. On Sunday, Zimbabwe television will screen live the deliberations of the last day of the ZANU-PF second congress from 0900 in the morning.

African Delegates Condemn RSA

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[Text] African delegates attending the second ZANU-PF congress say the Pretoria regime remains the number one enemy of the progressive forces of the world.

In a message of solidarity with ZANU-PF yesterday, the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party of Tanzania said it will struggle together with ZANU-PF until Namibia is freed and the Pretoria regime is replaced by authentic leaders of the majority of South Africa.

The MPLA of Angola said imperialists are being led by the United States along a dangerous path using Pretoria as their instrument. Algeria said efforts must be made to remove the concept that Africa is a poor cousin of mankind. It joined the Frontline States in their call to help the liberation movements in southern Africa. The Malawian delegates thanked Zimbabwe for the cordial relations between the two countries, especially in labor issues.

The Ugandan People's Congress Party said the attainment of independence in Namibia and the extension of rights for the people of South Africa is a matter of urgency. It expressed confidence that ZANU-PF would lead Zimbabwe to more achievements. The Pan Africanist Congress, PAC, said the situation in southern Africa called for greater efforts to maintain and strengthen the unity of black Africa. The ANC said the racist regime of South Africa is living on borrowed time because its freedom fighters are now in South Africa poised for the final onslaught.

Solidarity messages also came from the socialist bloc of Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union said the ZANU-PF congress is taking place against the background of an alarming international situation. Other solidarity messages came from Yugoslavia, Romania, Cuba, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia.

The congress enters its third day today with the discussion of major issues such as the long-awaited leadership code and the draft constitution.